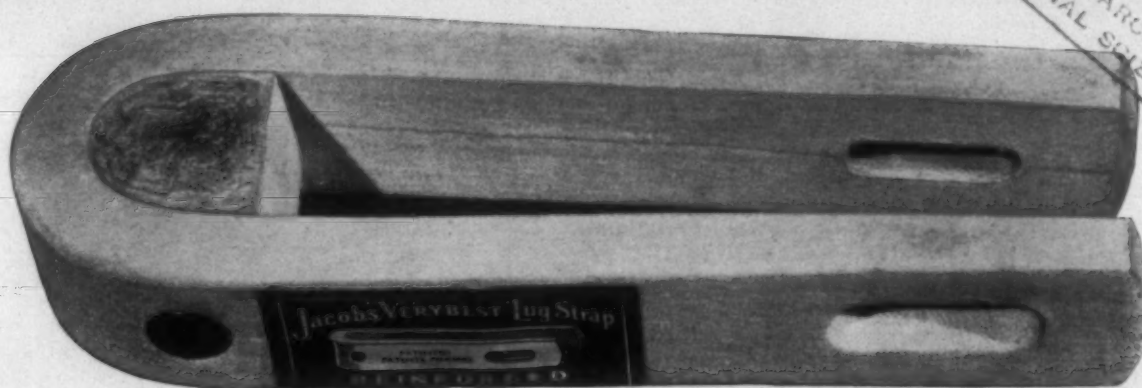


TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 53

September 16, 1937

No. 3



No Further Infringements

The District Court of the United States for the Western District of South Carolina has entered a decree which declares patent No. 2,011,794, dated August 20, 1935, to the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Danielson, Connecticut, for a Lug Strap to be a good and valid patent. The Court orders a perpetual injunction forbidding further infringement.

The patent No. 2,011,794 is the patent which covers the Reinforced Verybest Lug Strap made by the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.

E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.
Danielson, Conn.

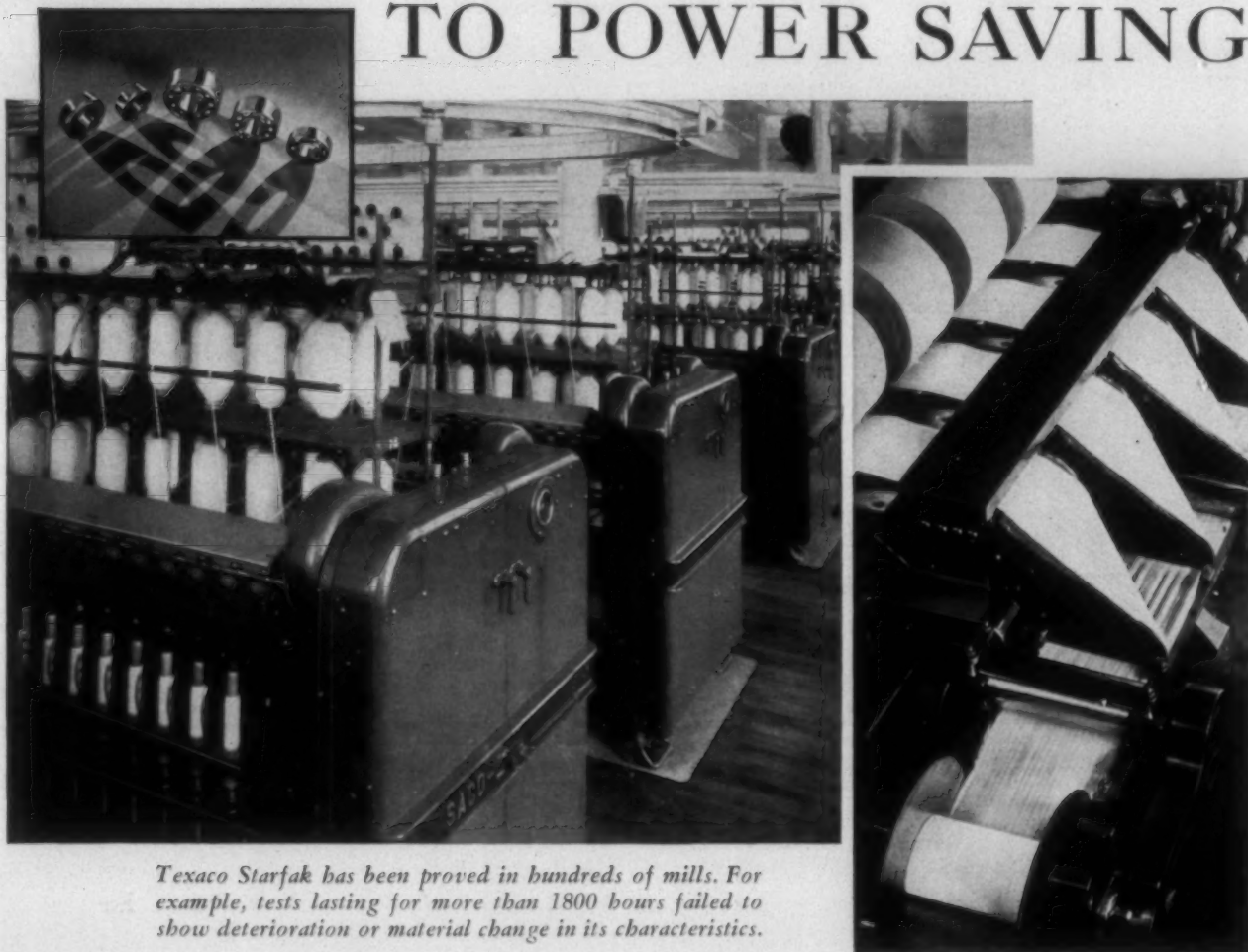
W. IRVING BULLARD
President

P. O. Box 561, Charlotte, N. C.

S. B. HENDERSON
Mgr. Service Dept.

Greer, South Carolina

A NEW TWIST TO POWER SAVING



Texaco Starfak has been proved in hundreds of mills. For example, tests lasting for more than 1800 hours failed to show deterioration or material change in its characteristics.

YOU'LL get all of the power saving that high-speed, anti-friction bearings were designed to give . . . reduce replacement expense, the oil-spotting of goods, the frequency of lubrication . . . by using Texaco Starfak No. 2.

Especially developed for small, high-speed bearings, Starfak provides lower starting and running torque. It forms a stable, durable film that seals out abrasive dirt and lint. Many greases bought for anti-friction bearing lubri-

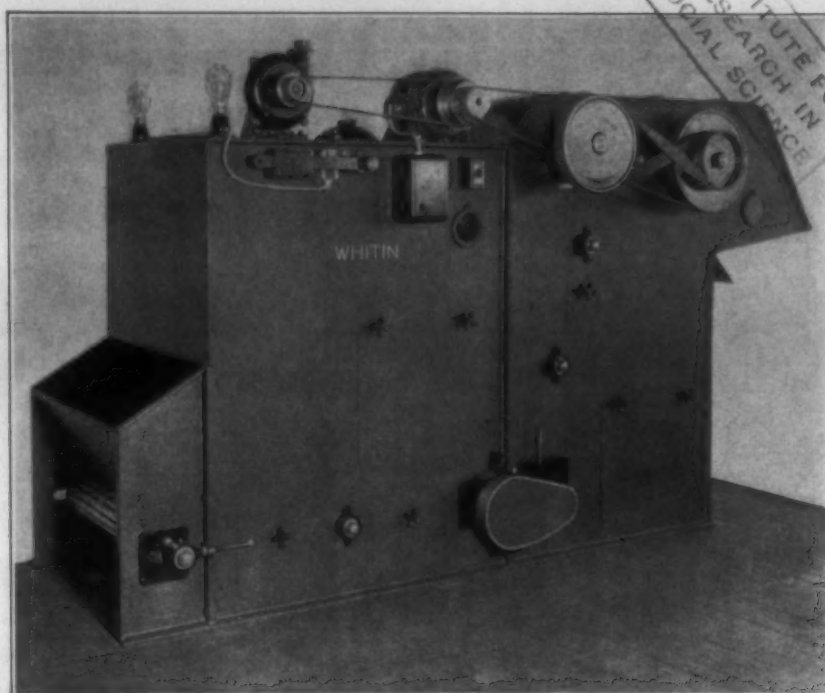
cation separate, the oil leaking out causes damage to textiles, the residue stays behind and causes power drag.

Trained lubrication engineers are available for consultation on the selection and application of Texaco Petroleum Products. Prompt deliveries assured through 2070 warehouse plants throughout the United States. Use Texaco Starfak and get the many economies this *modern power-saver* can bring you. The Texas Company, 135 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.



TEXACO INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

THE WHITIN BLENDING FEEDER



Well blended cotton is vital to a better product

Thorough blending is accomplished with the Whitin Blending Feeder. The cotton from the different bales is well mixed and nicely opened.

A surprising amount of small leaf and dirt is taken out in the Feeder, instead of in later processes. The picker laps are cleaner and more even, because a higher percentage of dust and fly is removed in the Opening and Picker Rooms.

We would be glad to make a survey of your Opening Room and to submit layouts.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

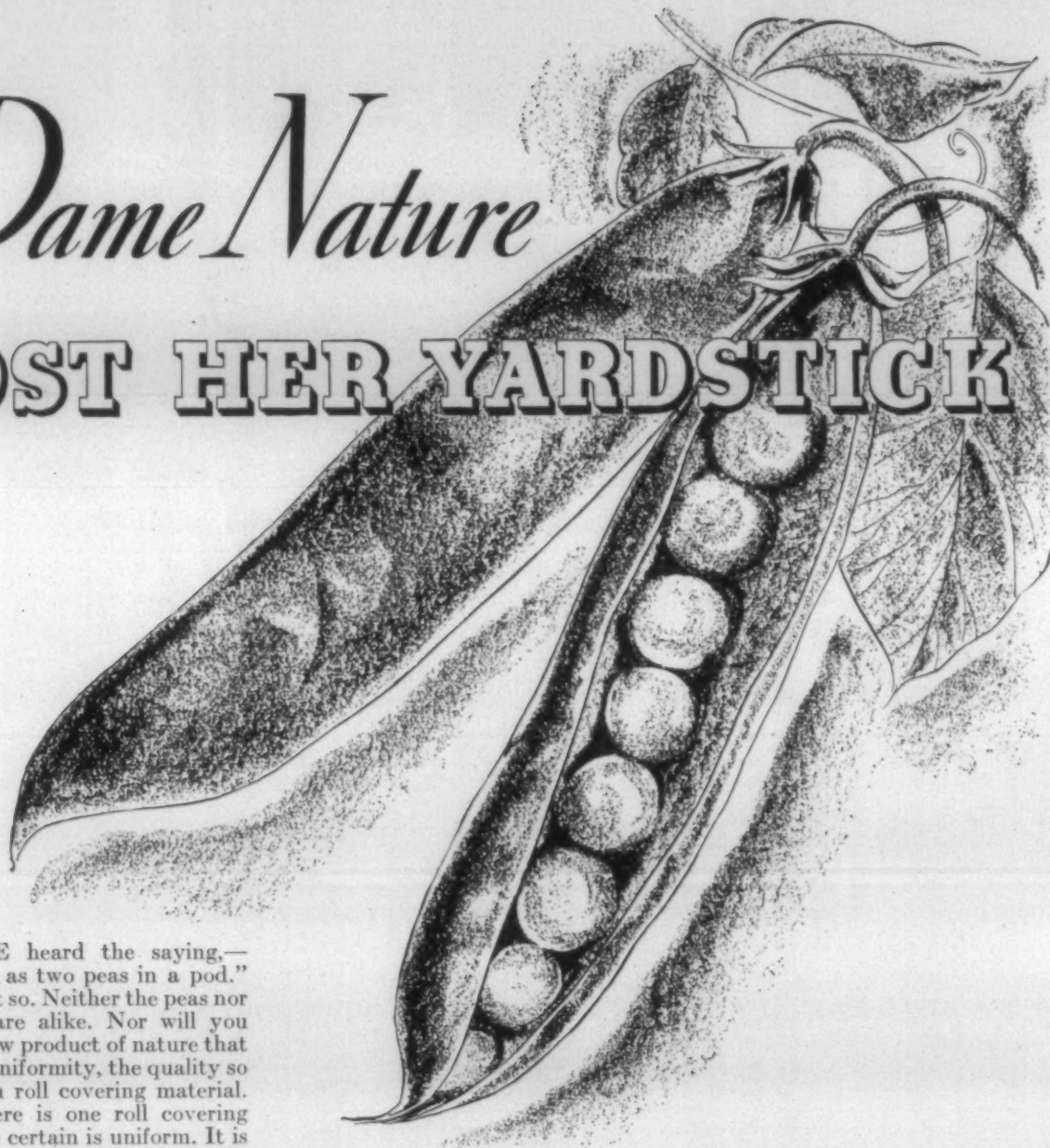
Charlotte, N. C.

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dame Nature

LOST HER YARDSTICK



YOU'VE heard the saying,—
"alike as two peas in a pod."
But it's not so. Neither the peas nor
the pods are alike. Nor will you
find any raw product of nature that
possesses uniformity, the quality so
essential in roll covering material.

But, there is one roll covering
you can be certain is uniform. It is
Armstrong's Cork. This fabricated
product is *scientifically controlled*
through every exacting step of its
manufacture. Each cot is like every
other cot, uniform from end to end.
That is why Armstrong's Cork
Cots insure better running work
and stronger, more uniform yarn.
That is why they last longer. That

is why, after serving their normal
life, they can be made new again,
simply by rebuffing.

Even with these benefits, the first
cost of Armstrong's Cork Cots is
no higher than other roll covering
materials. And there's an extra
saving in lower assembly cost.

Decide today to benefit from the
many savings made possible by
Armstrong's Cork Cots . . . the fab-
ricated roll covering that is always
uniform. Write to Armstrong Cork
Products Company, Tex-
tile Division, 921 Arch
Street, Lancaster, Pa.



CORK PRODUCTS
SINCE 1860



ARMSTRONG'S Extra Cushion **SEAMLESS CORK COTS**

Miller Pleads for Patriotism in Fighting Anti-American Principles*

THE American business and political mind continues even into this period of financial and economic recovery to be troubled and alarmed.

The terrors of the depression have only changed in character. Our worries of yesterday had to do with whether we would survive. Our worries of today have to do with whether it will be worth while to survive.

The depression threatened America with the utter cancellation of its accumulations.

The era of recovery threatens the nation with the crumbling of its democratic foundations.

If any discordant note is to be heard in our common counsels of these days, it must be removed from every suggestion of political bigotry and sectional bias and partisan passion.

I am proposing this morning to submit to this Association the conclusion that the issues with which the American people of every class and of every social name and distinction are faced transcend the terms of any proposed remedy and far outweigh the consideration which either men or the politics of men warrant.

For these issues reach to the deeper depths of the structure of the American government and, therefore, touch every individual of every stratum with a personal impact.

Let us, therefore, first of all, dismiss as far as it is humanly possible every prejudice and preconceived notion, every whim and caprice of political inspiration, every sudden passion against men or their policies now engaging popular thought, and look at these issues with that kind of patriotism that is detached from momentary impulse.

Merely by way of reminder and to serve as a suitable background for our brief study of these issues today, recall, if you please, that the American people are this month celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of their Constitution.

It is an arresting circumstance that, whether or not they are conscious of the fact, the people of this nation are confronted in this hour with precisely the same problems of government which lay on the table around which sat the Founding Fathers.

In point of mere time, a century and a half separate the creators of this Constitution from today and from today's social, political and economic problems, but in point of actual fact, the two epochs are contemporaneous.

The questions to be decided in 1787 are precisely the same questions that must be re-decided in 1937.

The national destiny was at stake then. It is at stake today.

We can only imagine the momentousness of the decisions reached by the founders of this republic 150 years ago. We can only feebly feel our way into the decisions which must be reached by the same America of 150 years later.

If those ancient builders of the American republic had come to some other conclusions than those at which they did arrive, American democracy would never have come into being.

And if those of us who are on the scene today and have equal responsibility to decide should make the wrong decision, American democracy will pass out of the traditions of human liberty and be reckoned as a relic of an unwise political regime.

These Founding Fathers were compelled in 1787 to make a choice as to whether the government of the New World should rest upon the basis of democracy or the basis of dictatorship.

Their discussion and debate over this issue was both long and furious. The best minds which could be summoned into these deliberations split over that issue. The question, mind you, was discussed with cool and brutal impartiality.

There was then no Democratic and Republican party going to the polls every two and four years to determine political majorities. There was no accumulated background of pie-seeking and pork-barrel administrations. The question was considered purely as an abstract proposition—which would ultimately prove the wiser as a political procedure, government based upon the will of the people or government based upon the dictations of a tyrant.

That issue was then decided strictly upon the basis of its unprejudiced merit.

The creators of this government discussed the question and arrived at their verdicts not as partisans, but as patriots—not as politicians but as Americans with no blind adherence to the superficialities of mere labels and shibboleths.

I submit that in our consideration of the same issue, we are summoned by high duty and every responsible consideration to approach this question not as partisans who are

(Continued on Page 8)

*Address of Dr. Julian S. Miller, editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, before the annual meeting of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association.

Modernize Transmission Equipment and Save Money

By F. H. Hughes

WITH the advent of cost checking systems to the various manufacturing processes involved in the textile industry increased attention has been placed upon production cost in general and, especially, upon power costs and mechanical operation and maintenance costs.

Power is generated in several ways but is always applied mechanically. Thus, losses occur in the application and methods we use to utilize power. Unless the best and most efficient methods of application are used, loss of production, low efficiency and high maintenance costs are the result. The average textile executive is unaware of the magnitude of investment in mechanical equipment for the transmission of power nor does he realize the economy possible by utilizing the most efficient methods of mechanical power transmission.

We are going to call attention to and list the advantages of certain new developments in this field which any master mechanic or engineer can avail himself of if

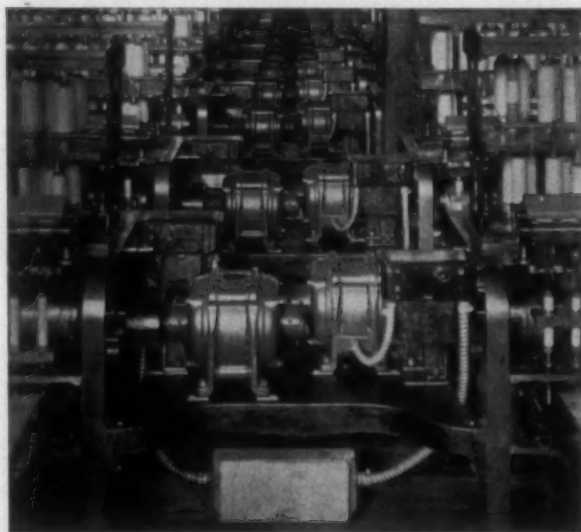
batteries of dead weight machinery as well as the necessary shafting, pulleys, etc., presents a real problem if damage to motor and equipment is to be avoided. Where motors and load are direct connected and high speed ratios are employed the motor is required to come to full speed instantly carrying the load of the driven machinery. Consequently, excessive strain is set up in both the motor and driven machinery unless the excessive starting torque is relieved by some mechanical means. To relieve this stress "across the line" start motors are used which allows the motor to come to full speed in a few seconds. With these motors are used "slip ring starters" which are usually made in the form of a flexible direct coupling connection. By means of slipping friction they automatically start machinery smoothly and with uniform acceleration. This device also enables us to rate the motor at the running rather than the starting load on some machines and is a guarantee against overload when driven machinery jams.

Energy Drive

Another new development in power transmission is the Energy Drive pulley which has received much publicity of late and justly so. This pulley is designed to eliminate the objectionable features of the operation of looms by group drive and to speed up production as well as smooth the operation of the loom in general. It consists of a weighted pulley which replaces the regular pulley if the loom has been belt driven and has a friction clutch. On looms that have been direct driven it replaces the large gear. The principle is that the pulley is of sufficient weight to offset the rotor in the motor that would be required to drive the loom by the individual drive method. One of the large power transmission equipment manufacturers has recently put into production an energy drive flywheel with a self contained clutch of the internal expanding type. This combination clutch and flywheel should simplify installation and is doubtless an improvement since the manufacturer is one of the largest and best in the transmission field.

With regard to maintenance of power transmission equipment the proper cleaning and conditioning of belting is important as belting properly tensioned and cared for will improve production to a marked degree. Some plants have designated one man to the job of belt maintenance making him responsible for the upkeep of all belting. This, we believe, is good practice and well worth while as aside from the loss of production caused by slippage, etc., belting itself is expensive and proper treatment will prolong its life to an appreciable degree. A regular check of all belting is a step toward real economy.

With reference to belting in power transmission a



modernization or re-grouping of machinery is contemplated. However, attention should be called to the fact that Mechanical Power Transmission is a definite engineering subject and presents its own peculiar situations which are best understood and worked out by expert and specialized knowledge and ability.

Choosing the correct transmission system is of prime importance. To decide this we should carefully go over the requirements which are, power needed, arrangement of machines and character of load. Also to be considered is the acceleration of heavy inertia loads or what is commonly referred to as high starting torque. Power transmission engineers have long known that the starting of

considerable expense can be avoided by placing shafting, hangers and pulleys under the floor, in the basement if possible, which will cut down the required length of the belts, eliminate the dripping of oil from overhead shafting and bearings and provide considerably more light for the operatives besides making a much neater lay out.

Modern Group Drive is given up to be the best system of power transmission in the textile mill. This utilizes the most efficient and suitable drive for the purpose and where possible machines are grouped into production units and group driven with one large motor. This allows parts of the mill to be put out or in production at will



and results in a saving of original investment, maintenance and power consumed. Modern Group Drive also employs various direct or unit drives where they have been found to be more practical and economical.

Regarding these unit drives there are many types and each has its place. There are V-belt drives, direct chain drives, variable speed units, worm gear reducers, spur gear reduction units, etc. There are also the pivoted motor bases of both the gravity and reaction torque types.

General recommendations covering these specialized drives are as follows: Where speed is low and power pull heavy and the starting torque is above average or excessive chain drives should be used. Excessive slippage at starting is very detrimental to any type of belting. Chain drives should also be used where acid fumes, steam or excessive dust is present.

Chain direct drives are most suitable where very short centers are necessary due to lack of space and where positive speed ratios are desirable.

V-belt drives utilizing the short center are most desirable where noise is objectionable. Slippage is prevented

in the V-belt drive due to its design and the way the belt fits into the sheave. This principle also makes the V-belt suitable for absorbing shock or pulsating loads.

A recent development in driving mechanism is the Wearn Autoflex which utilizes either flat or V-belt with extremely short centers and ratios up to 20 to 1, have been used which cannot effectively be accommodated by chain, pivoted motor, or V-belt drives without resort to gear reduction units. This new drive comprises a gear on the driven shaft and a pinion which meshes with the gear. This pinion is driven by a belt pulley or V-belt sheave through a shaft which is carried in a floating housing pivoted on the drive shaft. Its advantages are the high ratio and extreme compactness.

These are some of the newer developments to overcome previous engineering difficulties. The correct solution of power transmission problems lies in the ability to realize that the subject is most important and the equipment selected must be of the proper design and type for the requirements to be met. In this way much economy can be effected both in actual savings and in added production as every textile plant is a large user of power and equipment for its utilization.

Cotton Trees Of Brazil May Prove Competitors For South

Cotton trees which have to be replanted only every seven years, and will bear sparingly for 20 to 25 years, give Brazil a distinct advantage over this country in cotton production, according to Dr. Curran B. Earle, who has just returned from a stay of several months in Brazil. So rapid has been Brazil's progress in cotton production that it now threatens the United States and other countries, not for first honors but in a competitive way.

"I was shown specimens of lint grown from cotton trees and also from the fine upland cotton and I could not distinguish the difference," Dr. Earle said. "Both looked the same as far as I could see. The fact that much of Brazil's cotton is produced on trees, which have to be replanted only every seven years, gives that country an economic advantage over the United States in cotton growing. I was told that if the trees are not replanted they will produce some cotton for 20 to 25 years, but they begin to decline after the seventh year, and are usually replanted then. But that is not the only economic advantage that Brazil has. Many other factors enable them to produce cotton at a lower figure than can be done in the United States."

Speaking of the increased production of cotton in Brazil, Dr. Earle said: "Harry Kaminer, of Anderson-Clayton Company, said that five years ago his firm handled 400,000 bales of Brazilian cotton in a season. This time he believes it will total 1,800,000 bales or four and a half times as much in two of the provinces of Brazil. The bales down there are only about half as large, weighing approximately 250 pounds, but the production increase is just as large. There is no doubt but that Brazil is turning more and more attention to the production of cotton, whatever that may mean to the South and other parts of the world. Much coffee is destroyed, to keep down the price, and many seem to think that Brazil has a bright future as a cotton-producing country, with less attention being given to coffee and other products."

Miller Pleads for Patriotism in Fighting Anti-American Principles

(Continued from Page 5)

prejudiced, but as Americans capable of giving an American answer and equipped to render an American verdict as to whether or not we are to continue from henceforth under the tradition and the procedure of democracy or whether we shall decide to follow the example of much of the remainder of the peoples of the world and commit ourselves to the regime of a political dictatorship.

This is still an abstract question to be decided not upon the impulses of aroused prejudices, but upon the merit of a sound patriotism.

What is better for America of today and tomorrow, democracy or something else?

That's our problem to be determined not by what we think of personalities or policies now in power and vogue, but by what we consider to be for the best interests and the higher promotions of the public welfare.

It is not enough merely to swear lip-allegiance to the name of democracy and yet by every gesture give our assent to political encroachments which are subtly and surely destructive of the democratic principle of government.

It is not enough to be reassured even by the President of the United States and by his counsellors and Congress that they are "anchored to democracy" and yet find all of them leaning toward if not advocating an ever-increasing expansion of the powers of the Federal Government over the inherent and fundamental liberties which democracy bequeaths.

For let us be reminded that the oncoming of dictator government is by the symptoms of a creeping paralysis of the instincts of self-government.

We are told that individuals are incompetent to live and act and work alone, that groups of individuals are incapacitated by self-interest to accommodate themselves to the benefits of liberty, that society if left to its individual self will be consumed, unless there is higher-up intervention, by the brutal process of the stronger consuming the weaker.

And, therefore, the logic of dictatorship is that by constant hammering at the weaknesses and the lumbering and blundering processes of democracy, sentiment will build up in favor of a strong federalized control—the individual will more and more come to feel that his individual salvation rests not with himself but with his central government.

Here is the subtle temptation of America today which so immediately imperils the future of democracy. Dictatorship is not offering itself by that name. It is gradually easing its way to the throne by the bait of Federal succor and Federal bounty and Federal subsidy to the individual or to the pressure-groups of individuals who either demand more than they deserve or more than they are entitled to receive.

Keep this truth as an axiom in your considerations: Democracy is the guarantee and the guardian of individual freedoms. And by so much as a central government impinges upon or destroys the faith of an individual in himself, by so much as all of that, inch by inch, self-government is subtly destroyed and dictatorships are created.

There is to be no spectacular flight of democracy from America. Our inherited sense of individual rights and liberties is not all of a moment to be dulled and deadened. We are to have no bloody revolution in our nation out of which will come a decision as to whether we are to be in the future self-governed or centrally governed. Not at all!

Quite to the contrary, as we have every reason to conceive, the processes of changing from a regime of democracy to a regime of dictatorship, are only to be continued in their present apparently harmless and surely beneficent form—let the Federal Government in at every door and refer to its wisdom and decisions every difficulty, social, industrial, economic or otherwise, which pounds at our individual doors for solution.

We look with horror upon the dictatorships of Europe—Stalin in Russia, Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy and others that are lesser.

Every one of them is compounded out of a suppression of private initiative and individual liberty. Every one of them is fashioned out of the theory of the all-dominant state. Every one of them has been born out of the political conviction that personal liberty is at enmity with National progress. And it can happen here.

One wonders if it is not already happening or if it really has not already happened. Time seems at any rate to have come when we no longer take out individual or social problems off to ourselves for settlement but rush them all to Washington and invite its surveillance and control.

The other issue which is to be decided by current America is, perhaps, more collateral than it is distinct in its nature. It has to do with our economic life.

On no other issue is there so much confusion and complexity of thought from the chief executive of the nation to the humblest citizen who thinks at all.

It is here more than anywhere else that the conflict between the individual and the State is at its fiercest—it is here whether the strife waxes warmest between the regime of the politician and that of the business man, the industrialist and the financier.

Here it is that capitalism comes into its zero hour with communism. For, after all, as much as we may try to delude ourselves, there are only two possible philosophies of economics. It is either private capitalism or State socialism or communism—call it what you please. They are both the same.

Either the individual runs his affairs and his business or he turns the keys over to the State.

It is either the sovereignty of the man or the totalitarianism of the State.

One either runs his business himself or the Government runs it for him.

Capitalism either stays in or goes out in surrender to Communism or Nazism or Fascism which are alike in their uncompromising hostility and antithesis to private capitalism.

The peril in which this principle of private capitalism finds itself today is obvious. Government not only supervises and regulates and policies, but government threatens to possess itself either through confiscatory processes of taxation upon private enterprise or outright competition to drive private management out of the picture.

(Continued on Page 31)

*-it's just got
to come!*



It's just got to come! What? Why, the throwing out of old machinery. We may never again need in this country the 50,000 woolen looms, the 100,000 cotton looms and the 100,000 silk looms but plenty of them will always be required. Of course, we are speaking of box looms. Replacement is underway...though hardly started. Of the new automatic types only some 5,000 W-2 and W-3 woolen looms, some 6,000 C cotton looms and 11,000 S shuttle changing silk and rayon looms are in place . . . These are responsible for only a small proportion of the industry's output . . . just the beginning. Name a successful mill today and you identify one that has a definite replacement program. It's just got to come!

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

Allentown Philadelphia WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS Charlotte, North Carolina
CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Survey of Undistributed Profits Tax

AN extensive survey of the effects of the Undistributed Profits Tax on business and employment has been laid before the Treasury Department by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The survey, the only one of its kind yet made, is based upon abstracts from letters from manufacturers in all parts of the United States describing their experiences with the Undistributed Profits Tax, with many of them indicating the probability of increased employment if the law should be lifted. The survey was turned over to the Treasury with a view to assisting it in preparation of modifications of the law if changes are submitted to the next session of Congress.

The tax, adopted last year, imposes a heavy tax penalty on net income of business not distributed as dividends. The National Association of Manufacturers and other leading business organizations opposed adoption of the measure as a potential deterrent to recovery.

This opposition was predicated upon a belief the measure would forestall machinery replacement and plant expansion, both needed as the result of long years of obsolescence and retrenchment during the depression. It was also opposed because of the special burden it would impose on small and medium sized companies which lack working capital.

Ten general conclusions, supported by quotations from the letters, were reached as the result of the survey. These conclusions were:

1. *Strong and Weak Companies*—Young, growing concerns and companies burdened with heavy debt are seriously handicapped. Strong companies are in more advantageous position.
2. *Partnerships*—The partnership form of business enterprise has advantage over corporate form under present Federal law.
3. *Debt Retirement*—Companies faced with retirement of bond and notes, and the repayment of bank loans, appear to be discriminated against by the narrow provisions of the tax law.
4. *Restriction of Dividends—Impaired Capital*—Where operating losses and deficits have impaired capital structure, companies are prevented from paying dividends and handicapped from restoring depleted capital.
5. *Creditors and Customers*—Large commitments and outstanding loans to creditors show small prospect of early repayment. Customers will hesitate to incur capital goods investments.
6. *Cyclical and Non-cash Profits—Difficulty of Determining Earnings*—Many industries operating on cycle of profitable and losing years, confronted with serious reduction of working capital. Advancing price levels bring inventory profits that disappear

when prices fall. Complicated task of determining earnings often makes dividend payments hazardous.

7. *Dividends and Notes*—The compulsion to distribute earnings in dividends to avoid the tax penalty has resulted in bank loans and refinancing otherwise unnecessary. Excessive dividends bring interference with normal operations.
8. *Complexity of Tax Computation*—Complexity of tax structure brings problems of compliance as well as enforcement.
9. *Employment*—In the past, retained earnings built reserves which helped stabilize and increase employment. The penalty tax tends to limit reserves and thereby influences the stability of employment and the creation of further needed employment.
10. *Expansion*—Specific and contemplated expansion programs have been delayed and halted, since the penalty tax has made capital goods expenditures prohibitive in cost. These delays and stoppages of expansion impede and curtail the re-employment that would result, both directly and indirectly, from re-equipment and expansion of plants.

127-Year-Old Loom Shown

Ellenboro, N. C.—An old loom, 127 years old, was displayed at the Colfax Free Fair, which opened at Ellenboro, Sept. 9th. This loom, which is the property of a Colfax township citizen, was borrowed for the occasion and was equipped with woven cloth so that those attending the fair could see just how cloth was made more than 100 years ago.

Southeastern Section American Association Of Textile Chemists and Colorists To Meet

The Fall Meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held in LaGrange, Ga., on October 9th, according to A. R. Macormac, secretary.

The program is scheduled to open at 7 p. m., with a banquet at the Colonel Hotel. The address of welcome will be delivered by Roy Swank, editor of the *LaGrange News*, and the response will be by E. A. Feimster, Section Chairman.

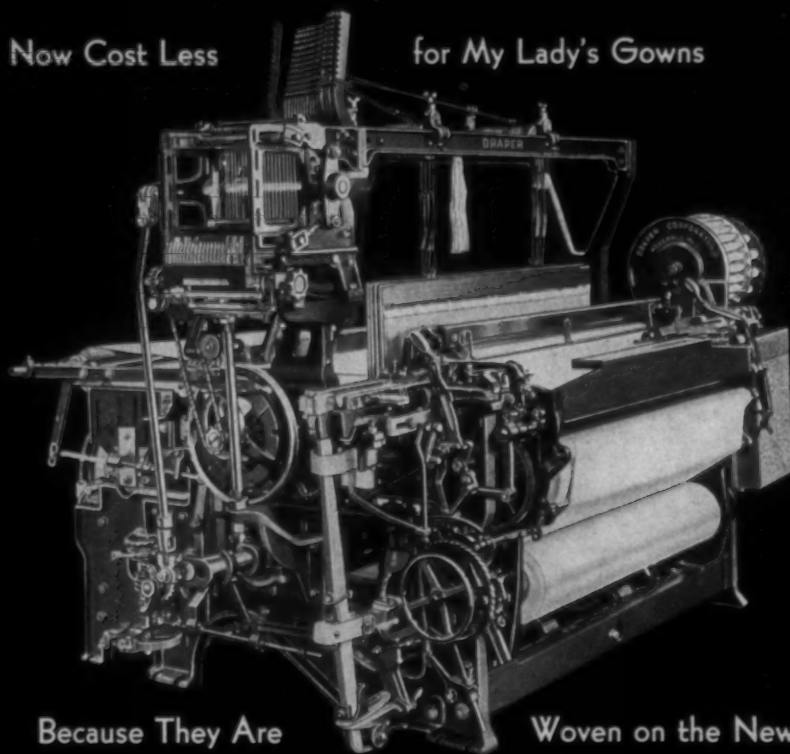
Following the banquet will be the business meeting and a technical program. Included in the technical program will be "Physical Textile Testing," by R. B. Adams, Callaway Mills, Discussion, and "European Textile Laboratories," by P. N. Collier, Callaway Mills.

All members and friends of the Association are invited to attend all or part of the meeting.

Beautiful Printed Rayons

Now Cost Less

for My Lady's Gowns



Because They Are

Woven on the New

Draper High Speed Rayon Loom
The XK Model

Most Efficient and Most Economical Rayon Loom
for All Fabrics Woven with One Shuttle

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

Pile Fabrics and "Theme Song Prints"

Widespread interest is being evinced in velvets and velveteens. These fabrics have been styled with exceptional care and great chic, and manufacturers are making a "killing."

Style, however, is not the only selling feature of the new pile fabrics. Full benefit has been taken of the various processes which have recently revolutionized the



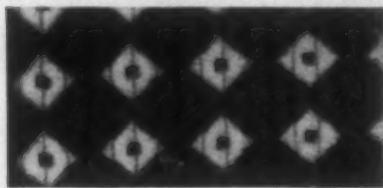
No. 1

cotton industry and of which we have so often spoken in these columns.

Crush-resistant velveteens are a factor in the market. There is also a new dust-resistant velveteen made by an enterprising Czechoslovakian house. This effect has been obtained by softening the pile of the fabric so that it not only does not wrinkle but also sheds dust.

Water-Repellant Fabrics for College

Water-repellant velveteens and corduroys in college clothes are meeting with general acceptance. These appear in the still-smart beer jackets with matching hats, and in suits



No. 2

as well. The latter are usually accompanied by some sort of good-looking hat of the same fabric. Slacks of these warm and practical textures figure in almost every college outfit and a wide-awake New York shop has given considerable publicity to combinations of slacks and beer jackets for mountain wear during the autumn.

Printed Velveteens

For more formal frocks the lighter and softer types of velveteens are much in evidence. The new colors in these materials are exceedingly beautiful and have no doubt had much to do with their success. Printed velveteens are headline fashion news. Plaids and stripes and other classic effects are being used for suits and frocks, and striking

novelties for separate jackets and the tops of wool dresses.

"Etched Velveteens" are something entirely new. They have been developed through a chemical form of printing that eats away the pile and produces a clean, etched outline. Stripes and Egyptian designs are among the patterns being shown in this novel kind of velveteen. Metal prints are again being offered in the upper price ranges, and fur prints on velveteens, especially leopard and Persian lamb, have been designed to go with short fur jackets which will be popular again this winter.

Corduroys

Both fine and wide wale corduroys are being used for sports clothes, particularly in bright colors. Dresses in narrow wale with matching coats in wide wale have been well accepted. Its washability is one of the strong selling points of the material. Colors which exactly match the new woolens are to be had.



No. 3

The fact that the cotton market is enthusiastically receptive to fresh ideas has been proven, though no proof is necessary, by the new "Theme Song Designs." These have been introduced on Sanforized-shrunk zephyr and are being promoted in women's dresses and other apparel. The fabrics and merchandise are identified by special tags and labels, and the sale is usually restricted to one store in a town.

"Theme Song Prints"

This novel type of print has been developed by a special method for which a patent has been applied. The idea originated with Mrs. Alta Vera Arnold and the application for patent was made by Mrs. Arnold and Byron G. Moon.

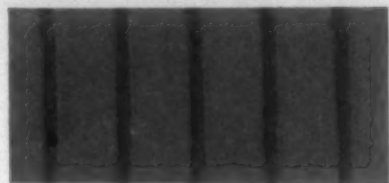
A music clef marks the beginning of the design. No notes appear in the prints but rather motifs which suggest the song, arranged and spaced to reproduce the melody. Some of the songs which have suggested designs are "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles," "Oh Where Is My Little Dog Gone!," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Comin' Through the Rye" and "You Are My Lucky Star."

National advertising in the leading women's magazine is to give publicity to

these prints in women's and children's dresses, pajamas and house coats and many types of accessories.

Hawaiian Cottons

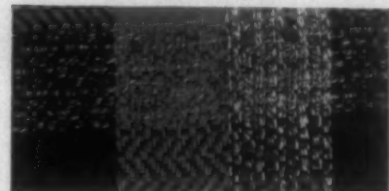
Stylists who are looking forward to the next resort season will do well to consider Hawaiian patterns. Native Hawaiian prints, which were promoted by some of the leading shops both on the Coast and in the



No. 4

East, have familiarized the public with this type of design, which offers a welcome relief from somewhat overdone Indian and Tyrolean effects. Hawaiian cottons have been used in bathing and play suits and in all types of beach clothes. Particularly interesting is the genuine Hawaiian shirt called Kamaaina, which the natives use for protection from the sun and which has been reproduced and sold here in ensembles including bra and shorts.

Border patterns as well as all-over designs should be considered in connection with this type of motif, borders being especially important because of the many developments of the handkerchief idea which



No. 5

now plays such an important part in fashions.

Descriptions of Illustrations

- No. 1—Printed velveteen in one of the new two-toned plaids. The sample illustrated is in two shades of blue.
- No. 2—Printed corduroy in one of the "neat" designs for suits and dresses. Illustration is black and white.
- No. 3—Printed corduroy in a smart orange and tete de negre plaid.
- No. 4—Wide wale corduroy, very much in vogue this season. The sample illustrated is gray.
- No. 5—Imported woolly cotton in a stunning bright blue, black, gold and white plaid.

A SCRAP OF PAPER WORTH MILLIONS

TO EVERY MAN WHO OWNS A PLANT OR RUNS A MACHINE:

Busy Executives...for 71 years...have found the man who sells Gargoyle Oils offers a Proved, Practical way to increase Manufacturing Profits



How "Correct Lubrication" Saves Millions for Industry

- 1 Curbs power losses . . . saves consumption and costs.
- 2 Decreases maintenance costs —eliminates unnecessary repair bills.
- 3 Improves production by greater machine efficiency.
- 4 Lowers lubrication costs.

TODAY—more than ever—lubrication is a science. Machines are more complex. Production schedules faster . . . more exacting!

That's why it will pay you to investigate "Correct Lubrication" . . . to see the Socony-Vacuum representative when he calls.

For Socony-Vacuum...the first to treat lubrication as a scientific prob-

lem . . . is backed by greater experience than any other oil company in the world.

When you buy Socony-Vacuum's Gargoyle Lubricants, you get oils and greases which are exactly, scientifically right for your machines. You get CORRECT LUBRICATION —that cuts costs . . . increases plant efficiency . . . increases profits!

SOCONY-VACUUM
CORRECT LUBRICATION



SAVES
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FOR
INDUSTRY

1 Careful selection of the right kind of lubricants for all types of power and production equipment... curbing losses and waste of power generated or purchased.

2 Proper methods of application... the right oil in the right amount... aiding higher machine speeds... minimizing spoilage or rejects... protecting capital invested in machinery.

THE SUM OF THESE FOUR SAVINGS

4

1. REDUCED POWER CONSUMPTION
2. MORE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION
3. DECREASED MAINTENANCE
4. LOWER LUBRICATION COSTS

**= CORRECT
LUBRICATION**

3 Experience in dealing with individual operating conditions... correction of out-dated practices often resulting in excessive repair and replacement costs.

4 A planned lubrication program... quality lubricants where necessary... other lubricants where their use will provide economy and not handicap machine efficiency.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL Co.

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WADHAMS OIL COMPANY • MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY • GENERAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA



ALL OVER THE WORLD . . . WHERE QUALITY IS PARAMOUNT
YOU WILL FIND

Saco-Lowell

EQUIPMENT



In Argentine . . .

The Long Draft Roving section in the S. A. Fabrica Argentina de Alpargatas.

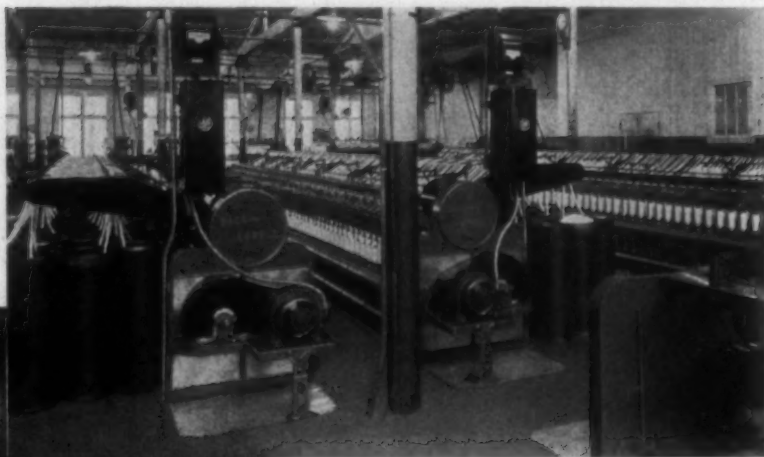
The mill in the Argentine cannot afford to experiment when it decides to install new textile machinery. For such a mill, even the most efficient 'parts department' maintained by a manufacturer would be of little benefit in minimizing breakdown delays. Thus the management must choose wisely and carefully, selecting only that equipment which it knows in advance will perform efficiently and dependably under all conditions of service. ¶ Mills near and far have learned that they can rely implicitly on the dependability of Saco-Lowell equipment.

In South Carolina . . .

Saco-Lowell Roving Frames in the Gluck Mills, at Anderson, South Carolina.

In Argentine . . .

Down the alley between two Long Draft Roving Frames in the Card Room of S. A. Fabrica Argentina de Alpargatas.



Saco-Lowell Shops

147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

. . . SAVE BY MODERNIZING

Investment in Beach Success

Although the four Woodside brothers, John T., J. David, Robert I., and Edward F., lost their fortune in development of Myrtle Beach, the investment was a success and South Carolina is benefiting from their foresight, according to a recent editorial in the *Myrtle Beach News*, weekly newspaper published at the popular seaside resort.

Following is excerpt from the editorial praising the four Greenville men for their work in upbuilding of Greenville and Myrtle Beach:

"A decade ago, four brothers from the mountain foothills looked to the east and discovered the vast territory on the ocean frontier. They interpreted the situation, visualized the future, and applied geographical strategy, and their application of action plus the expenditure of millions, created the big foundation upon which stands Myrtle Beach. Further, they rescued a barren country from desolation and carved from a section of it a 'monument' to themselves that time will not erase or dim. They lost their millions in a development, but their investment was a success . . . they are listed as South Carolina's greatest benefactors. In other places, more especially in their native heath, they are classed as city builders . . . Greenville, S. C., is the home of the Woodside brothers . . . in the hearts of many there is a warm spot for the famous brothers . . . their name is magic."

"Germ-Proof" Fabrics Developed

The development in England of "Germ-Proof" fabrics by Burgess, Ledward & Co., Ltd., spinners, weavers and dyers of Walkden, Manchester, is reported from abroad. The fabric is marketed under the name of "Vi-giene." The fabric is said to prevent the possible carrying of germs through the use of a special "dope" which is impregnated into the fabric.

Commenting upon the new process, the British publication *Rayon and Silk* says:

"The 'dope' which has a pleasant odor is quite harmless and disappears when the fabric is washed. Few people realize the number of hands through which an article of wearing apparel passes from the spinner to the wearer, the finisher, the maker-up, the wholesaler, and the retailer, before it reaches the actual wearer and as very few people wash a new garment before wearing it, there certainly does appear to be need for a treatment which will prevent the possibility of spreading of germs."

Spinning Contest Won By 71-Year-Old Woman

Princeton, W. Va.—Mrs. John Weimer, who "never won a prize at anything," was amazed to find herself the champion spinning wheel operator of the nation recently.

Judges found Mrs. Weimer's homespun the best of any produced by 14 competitors, all over 60 years of age.



Staley's



Textile Starches

CONTRIBUTE TO GENERAL MILL EFFICIENCY
AND PROFITS. THERE IS AN EXACT GRADE
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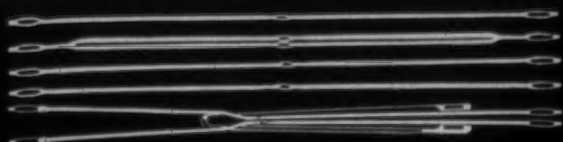
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ARE USEFUL TO YOU IN ANY KIND OF AN
EMERGENCY

A. E. Staley Manufacturing
Company

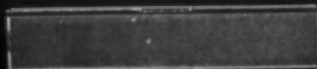
DECATUR, ILLINOIS

ATLANTA PHILADELPHIA DALLAS NEW YORK CITY
SPARTANBURG SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO BOSTON





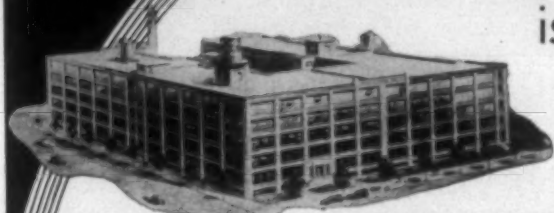
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the Purchasing Agent.



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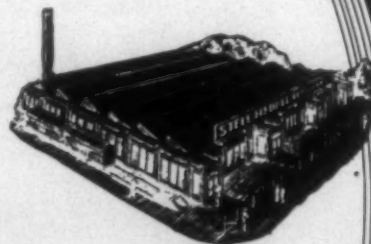


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QUALITY LOOM HARNESSES EQUIPMENT
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great quantities of harness equipment to
make immediate changes of constructions
of fabrics.



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and Plant
Montreal, Quebec

Whether Heddles, Frames or Reeds (including Harness Accessories) our Plants are ready to
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user for their undisputed quality.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
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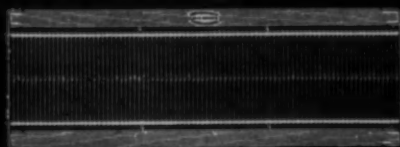
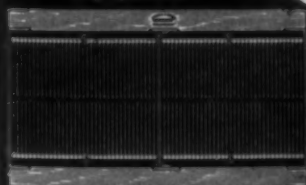
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S. A.; Sydney, Australia; Goteborg, Sweden.

FRAMES
(Patented)



HARNESSES
ACCESSORIES
(Patented)



Personal News

E. H. Dreher, of Winnsboro, S. C., is now overseer of carding, Sanford Cotton Mill, Sanford, N. C.

R. W. Gibson, formerly with Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., is now overseer spinning, Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.

William P. Jacobs, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, is recuperating at his home in Clinton, S. C., from injuries received in an automobile accident near Monroe, N. C.

W. H. White, formerly assistant superintendent at the Blue Ridge Rayon Mills, Alta Vista, Va., has accepted the position as superintendent of the Ladlassie Mills, of the Gossett Manufacturing Company, Anderson, S. C.

Herman Cone, treasurer of the Proximity Manufacturing Company, and Mrs. Cone, and their two sons, Herman, Jr., and Allan, have returned to their home in Greensboro, N. C., after spending a month at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Jesse A. White, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Cleveland Cloth Mills at Shelby, N. C., has become general manager of the Slater Manufacturing Company, Slater, S. C. Both of the mills are manufacturers of rayon weaving for dresses, etc.

E. C. Lee, formerly with the Hawkinsville Cotton Mills and Flint River Cotton Mill of Albany, Ga., has been made overseer of spinning, spooling, winding and twisting at the Washington Manufacturing Company, Tenille, Ga. Mr. Lee is an I. C. S. graduate in Cotton Carding and Spinning.

H. B. Clyburn, Jr., assistant to the superintendent of the spinning department of Plant No. 4 of the Cannon Mills Company at Kannapolis, N. C., has been transferred to Concord and appointed superintendent of the spinning department of the No. 5 plant. J. L. Bullaugh, departmental superintendent of the No. 5 plant, has resigned.

L. W. Green, who has held the position of superintendent of the carding and spinning divisions, No. 2, of the Gayle unit of the Springs Cotton Mills of Chester, S. C., has resigned and has accepted the position of superintendent of the spinning division of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Unit No. 3, at Charlotte, N. C.

L. A. Dillon Promoted By Staley

The promotion of L. A. (Jack) Dillon to assistant Southern sales manager, with Atlanta, 1710 Rhodes-Haverty Building as his headquarters, has been announced by the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.



L. A. Dillon

Jack is a native of Lynchburg, Va., and his experience in the distribution of Staley products has been wide and varied. For the last few years, he has been a district manager in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dillon's many friends in the textile industry will be glad to learn of this deserved promotion.

W. M. Randolph, Jr., is Southern sales manager of the company.

J. B. McCullough Joins John F. Street Co.

The John F. Street Company, of Providence, R. I., announce that J. Bruce McCullough will become associated with its sales organization on the first of October.



J. Bruce McCullough

The company contemplates broadening the scope of its business in the sales of cotton yarns and yarns of allied fibers to the general textile trades.

Mr. McCullough has been active in the distributing field for more than twenty years in the New England, New York and Philadelphia markets. During the past six years he has been connected with the Franklin Process Company in the development and management of their yarn department.

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FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

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CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running spinning or twisting.

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P. O. Box 720
Atlanta, Ga.

Mills' Use of Cotton Is High During August

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during August totalled 604,380 bales of lint and 72,215 of linters, compared with 583,066 and 74,517 during July this year, and 575,014 and 66,197 during August last year.

Cotton on hand August 31st was reported held as follows: In consuming establishments, 960,899 bales of lint and 199,121 of linters, compared with 1,289,707 and 236,479 on July 31st this year, and 755,788 and 151,895 on August 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 3,504,127 bales of lint and 47,387 of linters, compared with 2,807,798 and 56,424 on July 31st this year, and 4,308,995 and 29,599 on August 31st last year.

Imports during August totalled 8,458 bales, compared with 18,960 during July this year, and 12,671 during August last year.

Exports during August totalled 220,415 bales of lint and 24,779 of linters, compared with 124,312 and 24,363 during July this year, and 182,487 and 10,585 during August last year.

Cotton spindles active during August numbered 24,353,102 compared with 24,391,782 during July this year, and 23,413,928 during August last year.

Cotton consumed during August in cotton-growing States totalled 505,449 bales, compared with 484,747 during July this year and 480,868 during August last year.

Cotton on hand August 31st included: In consuming establishments in cotton-growing States, 732,004 bales, compared with 1,010,488 on July this year, and 584,893 on August 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses in cotton-growing States, 3,436,855 bales, compared with 2,725,560 on July 31st this year, and 4,272,372 on August 31st last year.

Cotton spindles active during August in cotton-growing States numbered 17,775,110, compared with 17,751,056 during July this year, and 17,248,574 during August last year.

OBITUARY

EDWARD T. GARSED

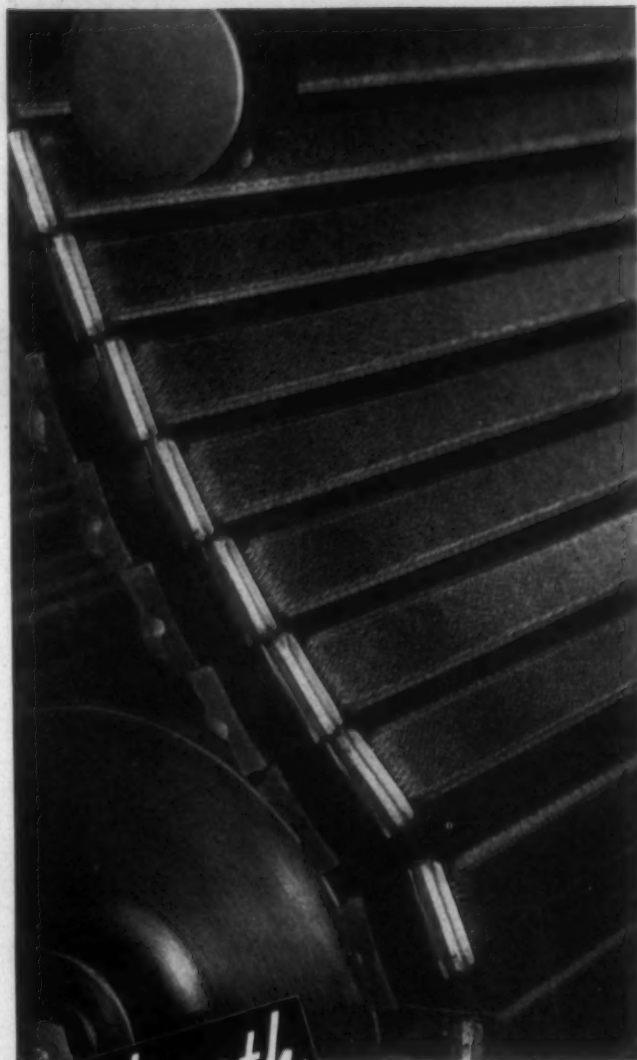
Charlotte, N. C.—Edward T. Garsed, prominent Charlotte textile machinery man, died in a local hospital at the age of 73 years.

Mr. Garsed was a Mason and a member of First Presbyterian Church. He was known throughout the South in textile circles and was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Garsed was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1864, and came South in 1888. He became associated with the late Benjamin Cone in Greensboro and in 1900 came to Charlotte. Here he formed a partnership with the late S. B. Alexander and the two established the firm of Alexander & Garsed, which lasted until 1924.

For 17 years Mr. Garsed and Mr. Alexander were the Southern sales representatives of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.

Mr. Garsed came from a family that for many years had been prominent in textile manufacturing. An uncle was the first man ever to weave terry towels. Mr. Garsed himself had had several pieces of textile machinery patented.



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Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

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Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

Reply To "Green"

(How Compute Production On Spinning Frames?)

Editor:

"Green" may not be able to find a completely simple and fool-proof method to compute the number of spinning frames he will need on each count of yarn. Changing conditions in the weave room, warps running out, machine breakdowns, etc., get even the best of spinners in jams sometimes where there are not plenty of quills and boxes. However, I will give him a method that can be used as a guide and that he might find a help. It is figured on 100 per cent production in the weave room and spinning room, and not guaranteed to solve his problem, but may serve as a guide and with adjustments to fit local conditions should work.

Width of cloth in reed x picks per minute x 60 minutes per hour will give the yardage of filling per loom per hour. Multiply this by the number of looms running on each count of filling and you will have the yardage of each count of filling required per hour.

When this is found, the yardage produced per spinning frame per hour may be computed as follows: Hanks per doff x 840 yards per hank x spindles per frame will give you the yards per doff. Then time your doffs and convert to doffs per hour. Yards per frame per doff x doffs per hour will give you yards per frame per hour.

Divide the yards per hour per spinning frame into the total yards of each count of filling needed in the weave room and you will have the number of frames needed on each count.

It is unlikely that the above method will work out so that the same number of frames can be kept on the same count all the time. It will probably be necessary to run a surplus (as far as is possible with the number of quills and boxes on hand) on one count, and then change over to another count which is running low, but that is something that will have to be worked out to fit local conditions.

"THEORIST."

Flutes Affect Delivery Of Yarn

Editor:

As the bottom rolls on a spinning frame are fluted, will not the top rolls mash the roving into these flutes and cause more of it to be delivered than the actual circumference of the bottom roll?

"THINKER."

Wants Settings For Dobby Head

Editor:

What is the correct and proper timing of a double lift, rocker motion dobbie head, driven from the crank shaft?
"YOUNG FIXER."

Reply to J. R. Roberts

(Loop Selvage Wire Trouble—Sept. 2nd Issue)

Editor:

I have noticed an inquiry in your paper where Mr. J. R. Roberts advised he was having loop selvage wire trouble.

This has been a thorn in my side for the past twelve or fifteen years. It is not only the wire breaking that causes so much trouble but it wears out the shuttle both bottom and top as the shuttle has to pass both over and under the wire. It also destroys the use of the reed for anything other than that for which it is being used when the wiring is run in it. Further, the wires are very expensive themselves. We used to buy a piano cable of the very best make that we could find which cost \$1.00 per pound. We also had to cut down the number of looms per weaver and put on additional pick out hands in order to produce first-class cloth. However, in the past twelve to fifteen months we have been using a device made by the Bahan Textile Machine Company, at Greenville, S. C., which has proven very satisfactory and eliminates the above trouble. I have also found that the rubber trade, which demands this class of fabric, accepted the other in preference to the wire loop selvage. If you will get in touch with the Bahan Textile Machine Company, in Greenville, I think they can solve your problem for you.

"A WEAVER."

Cotton and Wool Mix

Editor:

We have an order for some cloth for suiting to be made with cotton and cut wool, 50 per cent of each. What I would like to know is whether or not this can be run successfully on cotton machinery without a great deal of trouble, and whether or not it will be necessary to change setting all through the mill to take care of the wool. It is approximately 1 1/16" staple and we are using 15/16" cotton.

If the mix is started fifty-fifty in the opening room will I come out with a fifty-fifty proportion in the finished yarn? Will I have to change my speeds anywhere?

"WOOL MIX."



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IN-57

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Cotton Situation

THE Master Federation of Cotton Spinners, in their report issued at Manchester, England, places the world consumption of all growths of cotton at 29,026,000 during the year ending August 31, 1937, as compared to 25,389,000 during the previous year.

While these figures show an increase of almost 4,000,000 bales, the consumption was considerably less than we had been led to expect.

The same authority places the world consumption of American cotton for 1936-37 at 12,921,000 bales as compared to 11,815,000 during the previous year.

The indicated yield for 1937-38 of 16,090,000 bales of American cotton is therefore 3,200,000 bales above the consumption of the past year.

If the indicated yield proves correct and if there should be no increase in the consumption of American cotton, the carryover of such cotton on August 31, 1938, would be approximately 8,000,000 bales.

The yield has not yet proved to be 16,090,000 and one of the most accurate forecasters, if past records are considered, insists that it will eventually found to be approximately 14,800,000 bales. We have noted local items from various sections and especially from Georgia which state that the yield is proving to be less than expected.

The low price of American cotton will in our opinion result in its being substituted for foreign growths, particularly for that of India, and we expect a material increase in consumption.

Cotton plantings in India after August 1st have been placed at 15,225,000 acres against 15,679,000 to the same date last year, and there is always the possibility of bad weather.

Seldom in recent years has cotton sold below 9 cents, and based upon the gold dollar of other days it is at 5½ cents, which price has never prevailed for any great period of time.

Same Then As Now

IN the year 1741, which is almost 200 years ago, a man who signed himself as "A Lover of His Country," contributed an article to a London newspaper, and from it we got the impression that the labor union racket had already been invented.

The writer said:

The woolcombers have for a number of years past erected themselves into a sort of corporation (though without a charter); their first pretence was to take care of their poor brethren that should fall sick, or be out of work; and this was done by meeting once or twice a week, and each of them contributing 2d or 3d towards the box to make a bank, and when they became a little formidable they gave laws to their masters, as also to themselves—viz., that no man should comb wool under 2s per dozen; that no master should employ any comber that was not of their club; if he did they agreed, one and all not to work for him; and if he had employed 20 they all of them turned out, and oftentimes were not satisfied with that, but would abuse the honest man that would labour, and in a riotous manner beat him, break his comb-pots, and destroy his working tools; they further support one another in so much that they are become one society throughout the kingdom. And that they may keep up their price to encourage idleness rather than labour, if any one of their club is out of work, they give him a ticket and money to seek for work at the next town where a box club is, where he is also subsisted, suffered to live a certain time with them, and then used as before; by which means he can travel the kingdom round, be caressed at each club, and not spend a farthing of his own or strike one stroke of work.

Mountain Logic

THE manner in which the recent tactics of the C. I. O. is being viewed by the public is indicated by the following extracts from an editorial of the *Clinch Valley News*, which is published in the small mountain town of Tazewell, Va.:

The wing of American people who have been in sympathy with organized labor have had their loyalty strained almost to the breaking point within the past few weeks by virtue of labor's tactics in the strike areas. One of the chief dangers to the cause of organized labor today is

the foreign agitator, the ignorant bomb-thrower. In many of the disturbances recently the leaders names have been unpronounceable, many of whom may have been American born, but still cling to the old world method of strong arm tactics.

The right to strike cannot be denied any worker, but his privilege to employ questionable methods to prevent others from working is not in keeping with the American way of doing things. The rank and file of American people have been in sympathy for the past years with laborers in the steel industry, the mining industry, and other industries attended by hazards to life and health, but the increase in wages and the shortening of working hours, as well as better working conditions, have removed the causes for sympathy. Labor disturbances in recent months, where there was apparently no just cause, have weakened the cause of the unions.

Mills Looking Southward

WALTER NEALE, of the Duplan Silk Corporation, recently issued a statement warning the citizens of Pennsylvania that if the officials of that State continued their present policy of refusing to give protection to those who wish to work without joining the C. I. O., many textile plants would be forced to move to the South.

Mr. Neale said in part:

The larger textile mills in Pennsylvania have almost without exception maintained the NRA wages and hours, and in most cases are paying wages substantially in excess of the minimum and as much as conditions in the industry will permit. Their workers are satisfied and know that better wages will be paid when warranted. But unreasonable wage demands by union organizers interested solely in dues will have the same result in Pennsylvania as they have elsewhere. Paterson has been wrecked as a textile center, New England has been wrecked, and the business formerly enjoyed by thousands of workers in such communities has gone South. The citizens of Pennsylvania and their elected authorities had better wake up and realize the importance of preserving order in their community or they will soon see idle plants with workers without jobs and a valuable industry to Pennsylvania completely shattered.

The Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia have both indicated that they regarded as outlaws all who did not bow to the C. I. O.

Manufacturers who refused to sign closed shop and check-off agreements with the C. I. O. and those workers who refused to join, have been the subject of brutal attacks and little or no protection has been given to them.

In more than one case the C. I. O. demands have been placed upon the office desk by a policeman in uniform and when the officials refused to sign, the officer has stood aside and permitted the mob to make its attack.

The loss of States Rights may give a Federal Labor Board the power to force some mills to recognize unions, but we still have some South-

ern Governors who will protect the citizens of their States from brutal and lawless attacks.

Pennsylvania will undoubtedly lose many of its present industries.

Labor's Responsibilities

The more that the American workingman is allowed in the name of his rights as an industrial factor, the more he must be willing to accept in the name of his responsibilities.

When labor demands of private management that the latter sign a contract and bargain collectively in an organized capacity and become both legally and morally responsible in living up to that agreement, labor must also be prepared to sign its own name to that document with equal honor and with corresponding sense of its obligations and responsibilities.

We hold this to be not only the conviction but the purpose of the more intelligent, patriotic and conservative elements in the American trade unionism movement.—*Charlotte Observer*.

1,368,330,000,000 Bales

SOME statistician has figured that cotton pickers in the South will have to pick one trillion, 368 million, 330 million cotton bolls to harvest this year's crop of 16,098,000 bales.

They estimate that it takes 170 mature bolls to make a pound of lint cotton and 85,000 bolls to make a 500-pound bale.

Many inventors have waxed enthusiastic about cotton picking machines, but there never has been one which would do the work properly nor do we believe that there will ever be such a machine.

Years ago some Mississippi planters conceived the idea of training monkeys to pick cotton, but it did not work.

Cotton has to be picked by human hands and they are now gathering the 1,368,330,000,000 bolls.

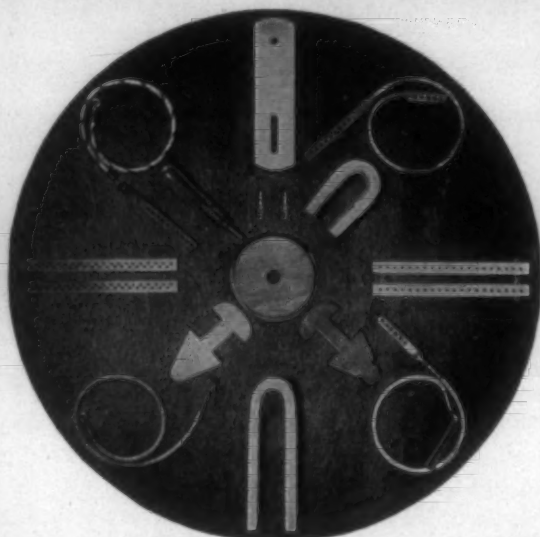
The Outlook

THE *Brookmire Forecaster* of the Brookmire Corporation gives the follows as the outlook:

Business may temporarily recede moderately. *Commodities* are likely to approach stability. *Money Rates* will probably firm moderately. *Bonds* should soon stabilize.

Stocks are still in a long-term uptrend, and a sharp rebound should follow the current reaction.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

McLeod Textile Specialties

Wood Top Rolls for long draft spinning
Shell Rolls for Bleacheries with Riveted Caps, etc.
Warper Beams—Standard or High Speed
Loom Beams, Cloth Rolls, Whip Rolls, etc.
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Leather



Wm. McLeod, Inc.
33 Elm Street, Fall River, Mass.

Southern Representative, Mr. Edward Smith, 522 Carter St.,
High Point, N. C.

Mill News Items

BISCOE, N. C.—The Aileen Mills have just completed painting the interiors of all their houses.

HIGH FALLS, N. C.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new \$50,000 school building which will serve all children of High Falls Manufacturing Company.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Painting and repair work has been completed at the Industrial Cotton Mills Company's plant. Recently the plant closed down for this work to be done.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. C.—The Randolph Mills, Inc., manufacturers of cotton flannels, have begun the construction of an addition to the inspection department at Unit No. 2. When completed the floor space of that department will be practically doubled. Equipment used by these mills include 12,688 spindles and a battery of 305 looms.

HIGH SHOALS, N. C.—With a capacity of 2,500 horsepower, the Jackson Mills have had under construction at their No. 3 unit the installation of an intake structure, tailrace, power station and other construction for the new hydro-electric generating station.

The Lee Construction Company, of Charlotte, N. C., has charge of the work.

ACWORTH, GA.—The Elizabeth Bartlett Mill, manufacturing tapestry and upholstering, was sold September 7th and the new operators expect to have it in full operation in 30 days. The mill, which has been closed for six months, will be known as the Cherokee Mill. The new officers are F. C. Mills, president; E. W. Nichols and A. L. Mason, vice-presidents; W. Hilton Nichols, secretary, and Mrs. A. L. Mason, treasurer. The new superintendent will be J. A. Gorham, of Columbus.

UNION, S. C.—A modern community building is being erected here by the Monarch Mills, which will be used for the Monarch and Otteray units. The building is being located on the Union-Carlisle Highway, not far from the mill school building.

This building will be used as a community center for the operatives and their families of the mills. There will be a modern gymnasium, health department, and many other departments which make up a modern recreational building.

ANDERSON, S. C.—The Orr Cotton Mills have a modernization program in progress which calls for the installation of 22,000 spindles of new Whitin long draft spinning equipped with General Electric individual motors and Rockwood pivoted-base drives.

The engineering firm for this work is J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, S. C.

These mills are engaged in the manufacture of print cloths and use 62,272 spindles and a battery of 1,504 looms.

Mill News Items

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A permit has been issued in Charlotte for an addition to the Hudson Silk Hosiery Mill to cost approximately \$3,500.

BESSEMER CITY, N. C.—Mill No. 2, of the Algodon Manufacturing Company, which has 7,500 spindles and 290 looms, is to be dismantled. The machinery has been sold to the Walker Machine Company of Gastonia, N. C., and the best of it will be sold by them to other mills.

BLACKVILLE, S. C.—Plans of the Nantex Company for a \$50,000 Blackville plant employing 100 persons at the start, have been announced. Building quarters are being negotiated for. The company has three South Carolina plants.

ANNISTON, ALA.—Closed 15 weeks by a strike of workers demanding a 15 per cent wage increase and union recognition, the Lengel-Fencil Company, established here in 1923 with a capital of \$140,000, appears lost to this town following favorable action by Corinth, Miss., for removal of its 28 machines to that city. The local company employed 150 workers.

ANNISTON, ALA.—It is announced here that work has been completed on the construction of an addition to the Anniston Manufacturing Company and on the rearrangement of the machinery and the adding of approximately 2,000 spindles.

The new machinery installations included new Saco-Lowell spinning and roving equipment and new Draper X Model looms.

J. E. Serrine & Co., textile and industrial engineers and architects of Greenville, S. C., prepared the plans for the addition, etc.

This company is engaged in the manufacture of drills and twills.

LANGLEY, S. C.—The Aiken Mills, Inc., is operating no longer a corporation, the local plant now being operated as the Langley Cotton Mills. The plant here is being operated as a branch of the Bath Mills, Inc., at Bath, S. C., and the Clearwater Mills, at Clearwater, S. C., under the general supervision of William A. Beaumont.

An extensive modernization program was recently completed at these mills. This included 188 special looms, replacing the old equipment, which was junked. A more improved type of Draper looms and the special box loom of the same type as used in the Bath Mills, Inc., and the Clearwater Mills are being used. The weaving department covers the entire first floor of the No. 2 mill, which has been completely renovated with new plant, new flooring and has been made one of the most up-to-date weaving divisions in this section.

These mills were closed for around two years until this renovation program was inaugurated about the last of February and it required quite a while to complete the entire program.

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BINDER LEATHER, SPINDLE LEATHERS,
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A PLASTIC LINING USED IN PLACE OF FIRE BRICK

Gaston County Division of Southern Textile Association To Meet

The Fall Meeting of the Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Community House of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., on Friday evening, September 24th, 1937, at 7:30.

Mr. C. K. Bryant, of the Bryant Electric Repair Company, has been secured to talk on the subject, "Power Economies," a subject which should be of interest to every mill man.

Other subjects of particular interest are in the process of preparation and the meeting promises to be one of exceptional interest and benefit.

The following questions will be discussed at the meeting:

1. Which is the best way to start green cotton, mix with old crop or run each crop separately?
2. How do you find this year's cotton crop in comparison with last year's in regard to cleanliness and character?
3. What is the best speed on a vertical opener to keep cotton from curling, on staple $1\frac{1}{8}$ " to $1\frac{1}{4}$ "?
4. What is the best speed for traverse grinder? R.P.M. and traverse P.M.
5. Would it be all right to change the break draft on speeders from 1.10 to 2.20 and at the same time increase the total draft that amount?
6. Why are the rolls on a spinning frame mounted on bearings in an angle position, instead of being level, as on a roving frame?
7. What effect will more or less twist in roving have on the breaking strength of yarn?
8. Which is the best leather for speeder leather rolls and spinning leather rolls, calf or sheep skin?
9. What type tape is best? Basket or Herringbone weave? Light or heavy weight? Method of fastening?
10. Is it necessary to put more twist in spinning in hot weather? If so, why?
11. Has a square point traveler any advantages over a round point and if so, what are they?
12. In using a McCall Guide on spoolers running a yarn of 60/1, using three as a multiplier, what gauge wire should be used and how many points per inch should the guide have? Should rod under comb be round or flat? What is the proper setting for this guide?
13. What type twister traveler gives best results on self-oiling ring?
14. What is the best method for preventing soft or weak spots in yarn on a standing twister over the week-end and when curtailing?
15. Do reworked spinning or twister rings increase the traveler cost over new rings?
16. What causes some ply yarn to have a saw tooth appearance and feel?
17. Why does cockled yarn show up more in 3-ply than 2-ply, both being the same counts?
18. When twisting 3-ply what causes one of the 3 ends not to be twisted even at times. Two ends take the twist but the third stands loosely? How can this be prevented?

Awarded Patent On Even Dyeing Yarn

British patent No. 456,137 covering the production of rayon by the cake process with uniform dyeing qualities has just been awarded to Courtaulds, Ltd.

The patent literature describes how "artificial filaments, threads and the like having practically the same dyeing properties on the inside of the cake or bobbin as on the outside are obtained by a wet spinning process wherein the filaments are drawn through the spinning bath at a constant rate by a godet rotating at constant velocity and then round the periphery of a conical roller rotating at constant angular velocity, while the path of the filaments and the roller are caused to move relatively to one another in a direction parallel to the axis of the roller so that the speed of the filaments is progressively and gradually increased during substantially the whole of the time during which the bobbin or cake is being formed. The periphery of the conical roller may be curved so that the tension exerted on the filament may increase more rapidly toward the end of the spinning operation.

PLAYFUL PICKINGS From the Manufacturers' Press

"Angel face, say hello to your aunt."

"I hate choo! I hate choo! I hate choo!"

"Baby dumpling, that's not nice. Say hello to auntie."

"I hate choo! I hate choo! I hate choo!"

"Please snookums, for mamma's sake, say hello!"

"I hate choo! I hate choo! I hate choo!"

"Listen, pug ugly, say hello to your aunt before mamma knocks whatever teeth you've got down your little throat."

"Why, auntie, dear, when did you arrive?"—*Avondale Sun*.

* * *

Boy: "Say, dad, what does it mean when the paper says some man went to a convention as a delegate-at-large?"

Dad: "It means his wife didn't go with him, son."—*Bibb Recorder*.

* * *

First Miner: "This butter is so strong it could walk over and say 'hello' to the coffee."

Second Miner: "Yes, and the coffee is too weak to answer."—*Bibb Recorder*.

* * *

Judge: "Why did you steal that \$50,000?"

Accused: "I was hungry."—*The Staley Journal*.

* * *

Lecturer (to pop-eyed listeners): "We were in the heart of the densest jungle. Suddenly there came an ear-splitting roar! I whirled, and there stood a magnificent lion, weighing at least 1,500 pounds. I quickly rolled up my sleeve, and as he charged I tripped him, and captured him alive."

Listener: "What do you do for a living?"

Lecturer (modestly): "Why, I'm a lion hunter."

Listener: "Spell it, please."—*The Staley Journal*.



An Immortal Example of COLLECTIVE THINKING

The Constitution of the United States, drafted by a convention of 55 American colonists at Philadelphia in 1787, is one of the world's greatest examples of COLLECTIVE THINKING. Under its guidance the United States has grown from a group of 13 struggling colonies to one of the largest and most powerful nations in the world.

Collective thinking can also play an important part in textile sizing and finishing. In fact, new textile fibres, new fabrics and many new chemicals demand a knowledge and experience in these operations that is seldom given to one man or even to one organization. Furthermore, rapid style changes and consequent prompt delivery requirements necessitate speedy solution of all manufacturing problems.

Collective thinking for sizing and finishing purposes is available to even the smallest plant or department through A-H Consultation Service. This service is rendered free of charge by a staff of specially trained chemists assisted by a completely equipped, modern laboratory and a company experience of 122 years.

Write and tell us your problem or communicate with our nearest representative.



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Soaps . Flour . Dextrines . Starches .
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Lakes . Ammonia .
Acids . Blue Vitriol .
Borax . Bichromate of
Soda . Bichromate of
Potash . Liquid Chlorine . Chlorine of Lime .
Caustic Soda (solid or flaked).

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Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Meet At Asheville

Stirring addresses by guest speakers Earl Constantine of New York, managing director of the National Association, and Julian S. Miller, editor of the *Charlotte Observer*, and interesting discussions of the pending wage and hour bill and elastic tops for hosiery, featured the business sessions of the annual meeting of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, held at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 10th and 11th.

Entertainment included a golf tournament over the Asheville Country Club course Friday afternoon, a bridge tournament for the ladies and the annual banquet Friday night.

Approximately two hundred members and guests attended the meeting which undoubtedly ranks with the most successful and enjoyable textile gatherings held in the South in recent years.

At Saturday morning's session, P. W. Eshelman, president of Wilkes Hosiery Mills Company, of North Wilkesboro, N. C., was elevated from the vice-presidency to the presidency of the Association, to succeed Henry T. Bryan.

Other officers and directors elected were: T. Floyd Dooley, of Johnson City, Tenn., vice-president and chairman of the Seamless Division; J. H. McEwen, of Burlington, vice-president and chairman of the Full-Fashioned Division; Fritz Seifart, of Charlotte, treasurer (re-elected). Directors: Fred Kienel, of Acworth, Ga.; Carl V. Cline, of Hildebrand, N. C.; J. M. Hatch, of Belmont, N. C.; W. P. Hardin, of High Point, N. C.; Maclin P. Davis, of Nashville, Tenn.; A. D. Crenshaw, of Clinton, Tenn.; R. Lee Rayburn, of Morristown, Tenn., and J. T. Polard, of Galax, Va.

False Packing Cotton Inquiry To Be Resumed

Washington.—Further investigations of false packing of American cotton bales, initiated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics about two years ago, will shortly be resumed with the return to Europe of Fred Taylor, cotton technologist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, A. G. Black, chief of the bureau, announced.

Complaints against American cotton on arrival at milling centers abroad have been received with alarming frequency in recent years, Black said. Most complaints, however, have had no connection with intent to defraud but were the result of harvest conditions, floods, drought, sandstorms, and other natural causes lowering the quality of fiber.

The bureau, however, is deeply concerned about instances where the outside layers of a bale consisted of good grade and the interior of low grade cotton. Such bales, usually referred to as "false packed," were characterized by Black as "sandwich bales."

The original investigations of Taylor revealed that while only a very small percentage of the American cotton shipped to European mills consisted of the so-called "sandwich-pack" the receipt of even occasional bales adversely affected the competitive position of the product as against other growths.

Following his return from Europe last May, Taylor

visited practically all of the large cotton ginning centers in the United States where he presented the results of his study to cotton experts, ginner, extension workers, farm editors, compress men and cotton seed crushers.

During this tour he presented samples, brought from 14 spinning centers in Europe, demonstrating not only evidence of the shipment of "sandwich bales" but also evidence of other varieties of complaints.

Most of the cotton growing States have laws prohibiting the false packing of bales. Under existing methods of bale identification, however, said Black, it is practically impossible to trace bales back to their original sources. As the bales move through marketing channels all identification tags and marks are lost or replaced by others upon each change of ownership.

The bureau's cotton technologists believe the problem of identification will be solved by the use of a new tag to be installed in the bale during packing at the gin so that it cannot be removed until the bale is opened. While the prevention of shipping false-packed bales rests with the individual States, Black said, he added that the bureau will lend as much co-operation as possible in the collection of evidences of such practice.

New Water Repellant Shown

Rochester, N. Y.—Du Pont chemists exhibited a new chemical at the American Chemical Society meeting in Rochester recently. This new chemical, said to be made from coal and fat, is stated to unite with the fibers of cotton and linen "to give a finish which will last throughout the useful life of the fabric."

Du Pont officials say: "Exhaustive tests have shown that this new finish, which must be applied by the textile Manufacturer, is not only highly resistant to laundering, but also to dry-cleaning. It leaves the pores of the fabric open, and instead of making the fabric stiff actually confers a softness which is likewise permanent. It has little or no effect on the shades of fast dyes."

"While this new finish may also be applied to silk, wool, and rayon, it is less resistant to severe laundering on such fabrics than on cotton or linen."

NEWTON, N. C.—The City Cotton Mill Company is building a two-story addition.

CORINTH, MISS.—An ordinance providing for deferment of payment due the City of Corinth by the Meinig hosiery interests, Reading, Pa., cleared the way for removal of 28 full-fashioned machines from Meinig's strike-bound Lengel-Fencil Company, Anniston, Ala., to the parent firm's Corinth Hosiery Mills here.

The city agreed to defer for three-year periods payments of \$15,250 due this year and each succeeding year for four years under a contract which provided that the company should purchase from the city the \$76,250 building it occupies here. The city also agrees to defer for one year the \$6,200 in monthly rental and interest payments which the mill owes the city.

Immediately on arrival of the machines from Anniston the ordinance will go into effect. The Meinig proposal had been submitted by Charles O. Weibel, superintendent of the Corinth mill.

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The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even yarn.

This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks.

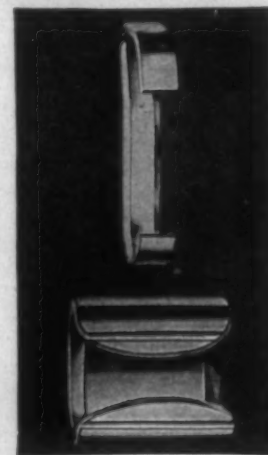
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WANTED—Good loom fixer to overhaul a lot of Draper Model E plain looms. Opportunity to secure a permanent position in growing mill. State fully in first letter, age, experience, references, salary expected, whether available immediately, how many in family, etc. Write Loom Fixer, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Card-room and spinning man for cotton mill of six thousand spindles on coarse yarns. Excellent opportunity for the right man. State age, experience, salary expected and full particulars in first letter, which will be treated by how many in family, etc. Write strictly confidential. Write "Spinner," care Textile Bulletin.

PERMANENT POSITION with future wanted by young college trained man with seven years' experience in textile shop and electrical maintenance. Best references from past and present employer. Address "Trained," care Textile Bulletin.

Japanese Grow Cotton

Tokyo advices state that the Taiwan Development Company is establishing the Taiwan Cotton Company in Kagi (formosa) with a ginning mill as part of one of its ten-year programs. In this case it is aimed to produce 100,000,000 kin of raw cotton per season. This year's work will consist in reclaiming 1,600 hectares of marsh land and 2,000 hectares of waste land and peasants will be brought from Japan to work as cotton farmers.

Hemp Acreage Up

Official figures published by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture show that a total of 86,861 hectares have been laid under hemp this year as compared with 75,970 hectares in 1936. Actually, it was intended to sow 103,565 hectares. No reason is given why this was not achieved. It is thought, however, that difficulties in procuring seed, as well as a certain lack of suitable personnel, are responsible. Provided no serious damage is caused by hail, a yield is expected of one ton rough hemp per hectare.

Cotton in Korea

Following the satisfactory results obtained during the last two years from the cultivation of cotton in the Province of Kogen (Korea), a comprehensive six-year plan has been drawn up to develop cotton growing on a large scale. At present about 6,000 dectares are under cultivation giving a yield of 60,000 kin (1 kin equals 1 1-3 pounds), whereas the ultimate aim is an annual production of 15,000,000 kin.

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Foster Machine Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	Center Insert
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Texas Co., The	2
Franklin Machine Co.	—	Textile Apron Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	Center Insert	Textile Shop, The	—
-G-		-U-	
Garland Mfg. Co.	32	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
General Coal Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	Center Insert	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	27
General Electric Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	-V-	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	29	Viscose Co.	—
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	39
-H-		-W-	
H & B American Machine Co.	—	WAK, Inc.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	Wallerstein Corp.	—
Hercules Powder Co.	19	Wellington, Sears, Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	3
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	39
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	—
Houghton Wool Co.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	—	Wytheville Woolen Mills	32

Classified Department

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About 700—20-inch Geared Loom Beam Heads for 6-inch Barrels.

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Old reliable manufacturer has opening for experienced Southern salesman. Must be dependable, hard worker. Splendid chance for the right man. Give full record of experience and qualifications in first letter.

Address "Belting,"
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WANTED—Position as Overseer Carding or Spinning, or Superintendent of 10,000 or 15,000 spindle mill. Have had long experience as superintendent of yarn mills. Best of references. Address "B. F. T.," care Textile Bulletin.

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150 Draper 40-inch Modified "D" Looms. Equipped with roll tops, 3-bank warp stop motions, No. 4 Roper Let-Off, Worm Take-up, No. 15 Battery 8-inch Bobbin.

The Springs Cotton Mills
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POSITION WANTED—As second hand carding or spinning. Now employed in well known Southern mill. About 33 years experience in cotton mill. Age 46, married. Best of references. Sober, reliable. Address "F. J. S.," care Textile Bulletin.

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Belting 2" for Looms, 3" for Spinning Frames and Cards, 4" and up for Counters and Motors, 20" and up for Main Drives, are all made from Center Stock —right in our factory in Greenville.

POSITION WANTED — Superintendent, practical in whole mill; technical education, nine years on combed broadcloth, plain and fancy; also experienced on carded broadcloth, print cloth and sheetings. Address "Superintendent," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Overseer Winding. Experienced in high class white carded yarns, single and ply, on Foster and Universal winders. Address "C. Y. M.," care Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

26—Bahnon humidifier heads complete with wiring, piping and controls.
1—9 x 8 Ingersoll Rand Air compressor and tank.

Address "Box 533,"
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SUPERINTENDENT open for connection, wants mill that is not getting satisfactory results. Yarn or plain weave man. Long years practical experience. Can see and do things. I. C. S. graduate. Salary no object. Go anywhere. Age 46, 30 years real experience. Address "13," care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

Two steel standpipes built in 1923. In perfect condition. One ten-foot diameter by 70 feet high, 5 rings, $\frac{3}{8}$ " plate, 7 rings $\frac{3}{4}$ " plate, $\frac{3}{8}$ " bottom plate. Available immediately. One 16-foot diameter by 60 feet high, 6 rings, $\frac{3}{8}$ " plate, 3 rings $\frac{3}{4}$ " plate, $\frac{3}{8}$ " bottom plate. Available in about five months. Bids must include removal from site in City of Charlotte.

Address City Manager
City Hall
Charlotte, N. C.

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Old established firm has exceptional opportunity for experienced electrical motor and pump salesman now calling on Southern textile mills. Only men with successful sales record need apply. In reply give age, outline of past experience, salary expected, and references. Address "Motors," care Textile Bulletin.

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Norwegian Rayon Plant Commences Operation

According to a Stockholm message, the A-S Kunstsilkvefabrikken in Notodden, the first rayon mill in Norway, has now commenced production. The new mill has a productive capacity of 150 tons rayon and 300 tons staple fiber per annum. An agreement has been reached with a German firm in regard to technical co-operation, which it is hoped will enable "teething troubles" to be disposed of without difficulty.

Japan Exporters Form Association

Yokohama.—Eight leading staple fiber export firms have organized the Japan Staple Exporters' Association holding the initial meeting at the Fufetsu restaurant, Kitahama, Osaka.

As the first business, the new body will begin notifying the U. S. Treasury official stationed in Kobe of the standard spot quotations every month. Ninety per cent of Japan's staple fiber export is directed to the United States.

Survey Shows Progress of Textile Machinery

THE utilization of the most advanced cotton-textile machinery on the market in 1936, as compared with the most advanced machinery on the market in 1910, would have made possible considerable increases in the man-hour output of every branch of cotton-products, according to a study of labor productivity in the textile industry undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in co-operation with the National Research Project of the WPA.

The greatest increase in man-hour output of finished gray cloth made possible by modern methods of machinery was in the case of terry cloth, in the production of which the increase amounted to fully 151.8 per cent. Production of lawn cloth showed the next greatest increase, amounting to 90.2 per cent, followed by combed broadcloth, canton flannels, sheetings and print cloths, all of which averaged increases in production ranging between 50 and 60 per cent. Thus the possible reduction in labor time in the terry cloth mill amounted to 59.9 per cent, in the lawn mill to 46.5 per cent and in other products from 30 to 40 per cent, as per table.

The exceptionally large increases possible in the output per man hour in the mills producing terry cloth and lawns with the most modern equipment in 1910 and 1936 were due to the development and adoption, during this period, of automatic looms which were already in use in 1910 for the six other textile fabrics studied. In studying the six other types of cotton cloth, it was found that modern equipment in 1936 permitted an increase per man hour of 46.7 per cent for carded filling sateen and 60.8 per cent for combed broadcloth over the output of a mill that would have been up to date in 1910. The reduction in labor-time requirements ranged from 31.7 per cent for carded-filling sateen to 37.7 per cent for combed broadcloth.

Obviously, under the assumptions made, the greatest increase in the man-hour productivity in each mill occurred in the department which underwent the largest amount of mechanical improvement between 1910 and 1936. The largest productivity increase was made possible in the spooling and warping department. The increase in the man-hour output of that department ranged from 120 per cent for carded-filling sateen to 176.9 per cent for combed broadcloth. For other products the increase in labor productivity in the spooling and warping departments were:

	% of Inc.
Lawn	122.2
Flannel	142.3
Carded broadcloth	150.0
Print	159.6
Sheeting	139.2
Terry cloth	171.7

The period 1910-36 witnessed significant mechanical advances in spooling and warping equipment. Spoolers were made almost wholly automatic. On the machines in use in 1936, breaks in the threads were repaired by a traveling automatic device. Spindle speeds and capacities

were also greatly increased. In the warping equipment three major improvements were introduced during the period: (1) Whereas in 1910 the speed capacity of warpers ranged from 50-60 yards per minute, in 1936 high speed warpers were operating at from 350 to 900 yards per minute, depending on the type of warper and size of the yarn processed. (2) The addition to the warper of a magazine creel making available additional sets of "cheeses" no cone permitted continuous operation. (3) Enlargement of the section beams permitted the winding of a larger quantity of yarn per beam.

In its study of comparative labor requirements in the three processes of manufacture, the carding, weaving and spinning departments, the bureau found that the largest reduction in man hours made possible in the carding department was in the production of sheeting and terry cloth, both of which amounted to 52.9 per cent. Somewhat smaller reductions, ranging from 44.9 per cent to 50.5 per cent, were made possible in the remaining six hypothetical mills.

The reduction in labor time needed to operate the spinning department in 1936, as compared with 1910, ranged from 24 per cent in producing combed broadcloth to 31.3 per cent for terry cloth. In the majority of the other products the decrease in the labor time required to produce an equal amount of cloth in 1936, as compared with 1910, amounted to approximately 25 per cent.

The largest reduction in the labor time required in the weaving department between 1910 and 1936 was made possible in the mills producing terry cloth and lawn. Weaving the same amount of terry cloth in 1936 as in 1910 could be accomplished by 276 workers in 1936, as against 1,185 in 1910. This was a reduction of 74.4 per cent. In other words, the work performed by four workers in the weave room in a terry towel mill in 1910 could be done by one worker with the equipment available in 1936. The changes possible in the production of lawn cloth were almost as great. These large decreases in labor requirements in the weaving department were made possible largely because of automatic looms, which were not available or not adapted for these products in 1910. In the production of the other cloths automatic looms had been used in 1910. Further improvements made possible a reduction in labor requirements of the weaving department between 1910 and 1936 ranging from 26.9 per cent in the weaving of sheeting to 37.5 per cent in combed broadcloth.

The occupational requirements, by departments, in the eight textile mills assume to have produced an amount of grey cloth in 1936 equal to that in 1910, reveal that there is practically no change in the number of supervisors, such as overseers, foremen, etc., between the two periods. The principal occupational changes occur in the sections where effective changes in machinery or equipment were introduced.

In the carding department the number of card tenders and strippers required fell substantially. Thus, twenty-four drawing tenders, twelve slubber tenders, and twenty

intermediate tenders, needed in making carded broadcloth in 1910, could be replaced by ten lay winders in 1936.

In the case of the two types of cloth which require a combing operation (combed broadcloth and lawns) there were also large reductions in the number of workers necessary to tend the machine performing the combing operations. For combed broadcloth the number of sliver and ribbon-lay tenders was cut from the twenty required in 1910 to four, and the number of combers tenders was reduced from twenty-six to six.

In the spinning department large reductions were made possible among cleaners and sweepers, filling doffers, and warp doffers. The number of spinners, the principal skilled operation in this department, was reduced by more than 50 per cent, in some cases more than 60 per cent (sheeting and print cloth). The place of some of the skilled spinners was taken by tapemen, sweepers, bottom cleaners, and top cleaners.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Miller Pleads for Patriotism in Fighting Anti-American Principles

(Continued from Page 8)

American business which whines at every turn of the Federal Government toward cognizance of private affairs or wistfully hopes for a return to the days of the old private capitalism occupies a position both untenable and unintelligent.

We may set it down as having finally and irrevocably been determined that no matter who may occupy the White House, a liberal or conservative or radical, government in America in the future will play an important role in the realm of economics.

Some measure of social control of private enterprise is imperative in the present complex order of our modern industrial life.

A point has been reached in the business and economic evolution of America when there must be some controlling force above the battle of contending miscellaneous private interests to make for the general adoption of policies touching upon wages and prices and profits and hours that will relate our capacity to consume to our capacity to produce in such symmetrical and rhythmic order as to keep both our agricultural and industrial systems going concerns.

That control must either come from organized business itself or it must come from political management.

I am willing to grant that some of it may have to come from political management. Government may be compelled to function in the broad guidance of the nation's economic policy.

Government should set the ends of social responsibility for private enterprise and, perhaps, furnish the prods and penalties necessary to compel economic enterprise to serve these ends, but I have utterly no faith in the ability of government to get down to the intimate details of bossing the nation's enterprise.

Nothing could be more distressing than for private enterprise to sit prone by and allow the central government to possess its property, to dictate the terms of its management and to police its operations.

For that to happen is for America to have forfeited its fundamentals.



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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in cotton was stagnant this week following the government's estimate placing raw cotton production at 16,098,000 bales, some 300,000 to 400,000 bales above trade expectations.

Fine goods were marked down $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent a yard but the reduction failed to stimulate business. Considerable business in novelty weaves was written.

While sales of coarse goods were not large, they were obviously based on actual needs and were regarded in the trade as proof of the oft-repeated statement that stocks in a number of quarters are running low and that a number of buyers cannot afford to wait until cotton prices reach a staple basis.

An encouraging factor is the spreading belief that prices on grey goods are levelling off and are not likely to sag much below current levels. In fact, there are many sellers who maintain that prices will remain at current levels unless cotton prices encounter an unexpected break.

Business in three-leaf twills showed signs of improving. The 43-inch 3.35-yard 72x120s were reported sold in small lots for spot delivery at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. Some sales of the 39-inch 4-yard 68x76s were put through at $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. Makers of four-leaf twills reported sales of the 37-inch 2.85-yard at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c and the 37-inch 2.35-yard at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Inquiry for osnaburgs was more active, but sales were small, mills refusing to accept business at the prices suggested by buyers. Tobacco cloths were seasonally dull. Demand for drills was light and prices were nominally unchanged.

Demand for rayon gray goods was slow. Spot supplies of faille taffetas were more plentiful than in weeks and scattered lots of second hands put in appearance. Some of the latter were sold at $\frac{1}{4}$ c under asking prices of mills, the 39-inch 96x50s selling at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c and the 39-inch 110x 48s at $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. Twills were in slow demand.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	16
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, standard	9
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Staple gingham	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—With the bearish cotton report of the 8th out of the way, and with some spinners insisting that quoted prices are as low as they can go unless cotton takes a further break, indications are that the trading in cotton yarns may settle down to a more even tenor in the next few weeks. The seasonable enlargement of yarn buying, which began the latter part of August, is reported to be developing more consistently, and even though it does not measure up to the activity of last year it is exceeding the expectations of many.

There is still a question of buyers holding off in the hope that some of the present prices may be shaded some, and some of the apparent dullness of the market is attributed to this cause. Whether or not prices may hold up at present levels until the buyers are forced to cover their needs or whether mills will fail to curtail in order to prevent overproduction is reported as a matter of conjecture, and opinions differ widely on this subject.

Some buyers are reported as holding off on orders for coverage of future needs and are picking up as many offerings from these mills which are forced to unload at less than standard quotations as possible. How long this can continue is not known, but the indications are that there will be no great deal of business done at the lowered prices, and offers are largely in small and scattered lots.

One of the leading processors has announced a reduction on mercerized yarns from the price list which went into effect August 16th, new prices being: 36s, two-ply, 53c, 40s at 56c, 50s at 62c, these counts being reduced 2c from the previous list 60s at 69c, 70s at 81c, 80s at 94c, 90s at \$1.11, 100s at \$1.26 and 120s two-ply at \$1.72, the latter sizes being 3c lower. The reduction was made on the basis of a decline in raw cotton and gray yarn markets since the previous list went into effect.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	21 1/2
10s	21 1/2
12s	22
14s	22 1/2
20s	24 1/2
26s	27
30s	34
36s	35
40s	

Southern Single Warps

10s	21 1/2
12s	22
14s	22 1/2
16s	23
20s	24 1/2
26s	27
30s	29
40s	35

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	22
10s	22
12s	23
16s	24
20s	25
24s	27
26s	28
30s	30
36s	33 1/2
40s	35

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	22
10s	22
12s	22 1/2
14s	23 1/2
16s	24
20s	25
24s	27
26s	28
30s	30
40s	35

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	24 1/2
16s	26
20s	26
30s	31

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	22
10s	23
12s	23 1/2
14s	24 1/2
16s	25
20s	26

Carpet Yarns

Tinged 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	21
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	22
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	22

Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	18
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	19
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	19 1/2
12s, 2-ply	20 1/2
16s, 2-ply	22 1/2
20s, 2-ply	23 1/2
30s, 2-ply	28 1/2

Southern Frame Cones

8s	21
10s	21
12s	21 1/2
14s	22 1/2
16s	23 1/2
20s	24 1/2
24s	25 1/2
26s	26 1/2
28s	28 1/2
30s	29 1/2

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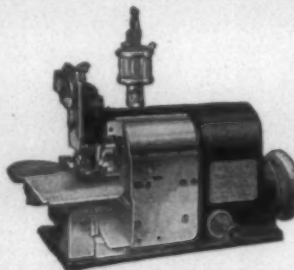
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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

LANCASTER, S. C.

Springs Cotton Mills

That old saying "Too big for his britches" can well be applied to Lancaster. It has busted out of the incorporate limits and is spreading out over the surrounding hills



Home in New Development, Springs Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

and dales with amazing rapidity.

Beautiful new and modern homes, with big roomy lots for gardens and flowers—are springing up like magic in the new development, and operatives are fast taking advantage of the chance to have country freedom and traffic safety for their children.

We have often written of the magnitude of developments and improvements at Springs Mills, but Lancaster plant is getting too fast for this scribe. Each year this mill grows larger and larger and we can't keep up with it.

E. Lee Skipper is manager; W. A. Lynn, purchasing agent; B. L. Still, superintendent of carding; C. C. Brigman, superintendent spinning and spooling; R. H. King, superintendent of weaving; Mr. King, superintendent of power; Lester Melton, electrician; B. P. Adams, overseer carding; Joseph R. Puckett, Ervin Richberg and H. J. Robinson are up-to-date card grinders; W. L. Hancock, second hand in carding; Albert Rankin, drawing.

R. F. Brown and R. R. Templeton, second hands in spinning; J. C. Sproull, Boyd Mehaffey, P. E. Crolley and Monroe V. Wallace, section men.

W. E. Wall, overseer weaving; Geo. L. Creswell, loom instructor, teaches practical loom fixing to several classes,

they tear down and reassemble looms in these lessons.

J. W. Mehaffey, overseer cloth room; C. C. McJunkin, second hand in cloth room; K. B. Collins, sample man.



One of the pretty homes on Brooklyn Ave., Springs Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

ARCADIA, S. C.

Mayfair Cotton Mills—A Department Store and a Beautiful Village

Some people are under the impression that mill stores are clearing houses for second-hand stuff and refuse from various places of business. Twenty-five or thirty years ago there might have been such maneuvering, but not in this present day of up-to-date methods.

There is not a nicer mercantile establishment anywhere than the mill store at Mayfair Mills, Arcadia, and no better prices. There are no "seconds" in anything. Only first-class goods are bought and sold, from canned goods on through the grocery, market, dry goods and ready-to-wear.

Secretary N. B. West takes an active interest in the store, and is proud to let visitors investigate from top to bottom. In the basement, products from the mills are sold at attractive prices, and people come for miles from the country to take advantage of these bargains. The place was swarming with delighted customers the day of our visit. B. M. Morgan and P. B. Holtzclaw know how to make people welcome.

Arcadia is near Spartanburg and operatives have all the

advantages of the city as well as the freedom of the country.

Mill Officials and Key Men

H. A. Ligon is president; N. B. West, secretary; W. S. Moore, superintendent, assisted by L. D. DeLoach; L. T. Ross, paymaster.

C. W. Parrott, overseer carding and spinning; Wade Henderson, O. M. Lipe, A. C. McCellan and Carl Bishop, second hands in carding; J. C. Burgin and G. B. Biggerstaff, section men in in card room.

F. D. Landford, F. D. Parham, W. J. Thompson and J. J. Davis, second hands in spinning; H. E. Jones, section man in spooling.

W. W. Veal and J. Henry Laurens, overseers weaving; J. D. Hughes, W. P. Turner, V. A. Bennett, M. M. Bryce and George W. Barker, second hands in weaving; S. L. Burdette, W. B. Ford, Ralph Smith and F. T. Bailey are among the loom fixers.

H. L. Cooksey and C. W. Gossett, second hands in cloth room; J. C. Bogan, master mechanic; B. D. Fisher, E. L. West, F. W. Bates and L. N. Waltrip, assistants in shop; John Caldwell, designer; Lewis L. Veal, supply clerk; W. R. Blanton, N. D. Sizemore, barber shop.

People in Mayfair community take a personal pride in themselves and their surroundings, making this an ideal place in which to live.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Springs Mill—Kershaw Plant

Found a nice new brick office here and many inside improvements. Superintendent B. C. Baker is very much on the job.



OFFICE, KERSHAW, S. C.

B. L. Still, of Lancaster, Superintendent B. C. Baker, and one of the office men going on an errand.

Missed J. T. Chalmers, former overseer weaving, who has gone to Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. E. D. Newton, a very likeable young man, is now overseer weaving here.

M. A. Crolley, former overseer of carding, has gone to a position in one of the mills at Rock Hill and C. R. Blakeney, a real live wire, is in charge of carding here on

day line. R. H. Byars, overseer cloth room, and J. F. Outen, second hand.

L. F. Adams is still the genial overseer of spinning; O. W. Horton, second hand; L. A. Faile, second hand in weaving, had just gotten married and looked mighty happy.

A. H. Sweatt is second hand in carding and a booster for Kershaw; A. B. Adams, overseer spooling; O. D. Crolley, night carder; H. E. Conyers, night weaver; C. J. Catoe and Ted Robinson are live-wire loom fixers; J. E. Deaton and J. W. Gibson, other progressives.

Superintendent Baker has an eye for beauty and the grounds here are very attractive.

ROCK HILL, S. C.

Arcade Cotton Mills

I'll always be glad that the president and treasurer, D. Wills Hunter, insisted that I drive over and through the "new village," across the branch from the old, going west. This is mostly one long street, lined on both sides with attractive bungalows, and not all cut from the same pattern nor painted from the same barrel. Some of the yards and porches are lovely with fall flowers and potted plants, and I could imagine the pantries full of canned and preserved fruit and vegetables, for Arcade housewives are famous for their culinary accomplishments. They used to win many blue ribbons and prizes when annual village fairs were popular. Arcade and Aragon mills always tried to outdo each other.

It is very regrettable that this competitive community work has been dropped everywhere. Such things give zest and pep to living, and are of untold value in creating and promoting community pride. To have the finest tomatoes, potatoes, cakes, pies, canned stuff, flowers, etc. Booths where school children could exhibit their work in art and domestic science, etc. Mrs. Lou Wright, Mrs. Blackmon and I were talking of "those good old days" when I was on this visit a few days ago, and we wished we could have another community fair at Arcade.

The office is a friendly place to visit. Secretary W. P. Sibley is always smiling; D. R. Broom is superintendent; S. D. Boyd and J. B. Propst, overseers carding; T. B. Blackwell and Claude Haire, overseers spinning; E. W. Ogburn and J. N. Dillingham, overseers weaving; C. W. Carruthers, second hand weaving; J. H. Comer, cloth room; J. B. McCanless, master mechanic.

Robt. R. Ray Celebrates 85 Birthday

McAdenville, N. C.—Robert R. Ray, who has served continuously as treasurer and general manager of the McAden Mills, has just celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, and at the same time his fifty-three years as treasurer and general manager of these mills. Mr. Ray is the oldest cotton mill executive in Gaston County in point of service and perhaps the oldest in North Carolina in this respect. He is at his duties at the mill every day. Recently he and his daughter moved to Gastonia, a short distance from McAdenville, to make their home.

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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Rayon Hearing Set For September 16th

Washington.—A trade practice conference for the industry engaged in producing rayon or cellulose yarns or fiber, or any type of manufactured yarns or textile fiber having a cellulose base, will be held in New York City Thursday, September 16th, the Federal Trade Commission announced. The conference will be held at the Hotel New Yorker, beginning at 10 a. m.

Invitations to attend the conference and to participate in its deliberations have been extended to producers of manufactured yarns or textile fiber having a cellulose base. As stated in the invitation, the conference is authorized by the commission for the purpose of "co-operatively considering and formulating fair trade practice rules, subject to commission approval, and providing for accurate designations and identification of such yarn on fiber and prevention of unfair methods of competition or unethical and destructive practices so as to maintain fair and equitable competitive conditions in the sale, distribution and use of such yarns or fiber, and thereby to promote the public interest and protection of the industry and the purchasing and consuming public from confusion, misunderstanding and other harmful effects."

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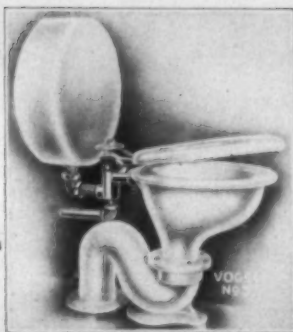
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